

Grundig satellit



All Models in Word and Picture

2nd edition by Thomas Baier



GRUNDIG Satellit

All Models in Word and Pic

Second Edition



By Thomas Baier

Grundig Satellit, All Models in Word and Pic

By Thomas Baier

Second Edition Revised, 2011

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Adriano, Chuck, Frank, Harvey, Jim, John, Jose, Jules, Ian, Michel, Mike,
Ray, Robert, Steve, Tim, Thomas, Tom & Paul

This book is available in German language too.
Also the book "40 Years Grundig Ocean Boy"

Special thanks to my wife for her
great patience, and my little son.
His dad hasn't got much time to
play with him, so he had to play
with dad's toys...



Preface

In the early sixties Grundig planned to put a portable radio especially made for short wave reception on the market. The wish of guest worker families of that time to keep in contact with their home countries brought Grundig's idea ahead. To guarantee a good short wave reception the circuit principle called "Superheterodyne" or simply "Superhet" was used. Accordingly, the radios of that time were called "Travelsuper". The new product was supposed to have a modern and appropriate name. The world was astonished by what the Soviet Union and later the USA were shooting up into space, while in Bavaria in autumn 1964 the first satellite reception facility began to work. So the slogan was found. It was Max Grundig himself who decided to call the new series of radios "Satellit". For a further differentiation within the series he chose the modern term of "Transistor". If the series was to be sold, it seemed more beneficial to call the radios Satellit Transistor 5000 for example than simply calling it Satellit 205. According to that, the first series were also sold in foreign countries as Satellit Transistor. The three figures used in the name of the devices produced for the German market reveal the year of construction. In the fifties, portable radios made by Grundig had quite melodious names with some figures behind them to indicate the year. An example for that is Melody Boy 58. In the sixties, the second decade of production, a 2 was placed in front of the year, a 0 was put in when necessary. Some examples are the Ocean Boy 204 = 1964, Satellit 205 = 1965, etc. If we take a closer look at the Grundig Satellit series, we'll soon become aware of Grundig's strategy, that is the idea of the double models that was constantly realised. After a short time a new model was replaced by an improved one. This idea proved to be a success. Thus the following pairs emerged: 208 / 210, 2000 / 2100, 3000 / 3400, 1400 / 2400, 300 / 400, 600 / 650 and the devices 500 / 700. While the first type, the Satellit 205, had borrowed much aspects from the Ocean Boy 204, the Satellit 4000 was rather a "descendant" of the Concert Boy 210 and the Satellit 1000 a prudent mixture of well-tried aspects and new ones. There was one thing all the Satellit models that were produced and sold had in common, that is the aerial on the right side.

The author, September 2001

About 2nd edition

In the last 12 month I got much advanced information about Grundig Satellit, i.e. factors of production and technical background. Even I got more radios to provide never seen pics; i.e. from Satellit 900. To ensure a better quality of the photos, a high resolution white paper has been used. All stated prices are based by many "deals" in the internet. Sure, those radios are much cheaper in Germany, but even here the prices are rising. Some friends asked me to print the book in colour. Due to extremely printing costs, price would jump up to \$50 USD!! Use my url to see colored pics please. The First Edition, published in the style of the sixties, was financed by my own means.

The expert

Gerhard Weber has been working for Grundig since 1962. He was involved in the development of all the satellites. Till the late seventies the whole series was produced in the production hall A in the Kurgartenstraße 37 in Fürth / Germany, while the development department was working three floors upwards in the so-called Lab 1. In 1983, Lab 5 took over this work, because Lab 1 was overstrained. As a result, the Satellit 300 and 4000 appeared. The last model that produced in Germany was the Satellit 3400, that in the end was produced in Landau / Isar. In the nineties, the development labs were transformed into the Car Radio Development Ltd., where Mr. Weber is working as head of the measuring department. In mid-may 2000, this site moved to Nürnberg / Langwasser. Mr. Weber is in close contact to a few SW listener clubs. In private he often listens to shortwave radio. And he surely hasn't any need of devices to do so!

Satellit

205 (Transistor 5000)

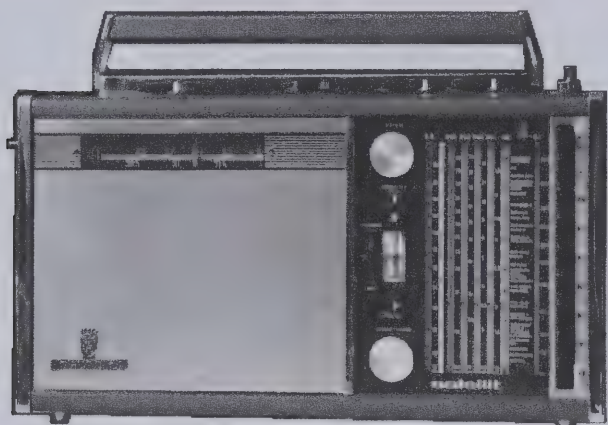
| | |
|---|---|
| Build | End 1964 to end 1966 |
| Dimensions | 41 x 25 x 12 cm |
| Weight | 6,2 kg |
| Body | Wood, covered by grey vinyl |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 10, 6 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr single conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Battery-operated 2 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 12 Elements |
| Powerpack | TN12, inserted separately |
| SSB | |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by pushing the volume control |
| Connection-Sockets | 2 DIN Sockets (Line in/out) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial |
| Accessories | Carrying Case Earphone 203 A |
| New price | DM 598,- |

In autumn 1964 Grundig presented a new portable receiver, based on the Ocean Boy 204. Travel super with short-wave already existed. The novelty of this device, with the international name Transistor 5000, was the use of a drum tuner for some of the short-wave-frequencies. Six short-wave tuners were positioned on a drum, similar to a revolver. This way, the whole scale width for the respective selected short-wave band was available. That resulted in a substantially finer and more exact tuning. At that time, the device was state-of-art. Continuous receipt of the short-wave from the 10 mtr band to the long-wave, a fine tuning within that part of the short-wave that was not located on the drum, so called "Kurzwellenlupe". The drum tuner is located on the upper left hand side, arranged horizontally above the loudspeaker. The Satellit 205 resembles very much the Grundig Ocean-Boy series. The model Ocean-Boy 207 looked very much like the Satellit 205, except it didn't have a drum tuner and was a little bit smaller. Both devices has push buttons to select the bands and the external antenna in a vertical row at the right. Another feature: When operated on batteries, the lightning of the scale was turned on simply by pressing the volume control. This radio has 2 loudspeaker. A tweeter is hooked up in the main loudspeaker, tweeter is useful for FM. To access the amplifier two German DIN sockets are in use: Line-in and Line-out. In summer 1965 Satellit 205 Amatuer was presented. It's actually the same device, but in addition it receives HAM frequencies and a build-in SSB section. This was firmly inserted on the back side behind the rear hatch. Therefore, the handling was a little bit complicated. Before cleaning, it's recommended to separate the body from the electronic part, which is simple to do. However, the imitated leather strap is used as hinge of the back part. So be cautious when taking it off. A well preserved Sat 205 / TR 5000 is difficult to find on exhibitions or fairs. The international model is called Transistor 5000, the national model Satellit 205. Satellit 205 / TR 5000 has been modified lightly in fall 1965, for example the back hatch is hold by two screws. In excellent condition it's worth 200 US Dollar and more. Generally the rarest Satellit is considered to be the 205 / 5000 Amateur. \$500 USD is it worth, with case & papers even more!

Satellit 205

Similarity to the Ocean Boy series.

A novelty : The Drum tuner. The rear hatch contains a device to plug in the single-side-band module.



Satellit 205

in the right: The main scale for FM and AM

in the left: The drum tuner

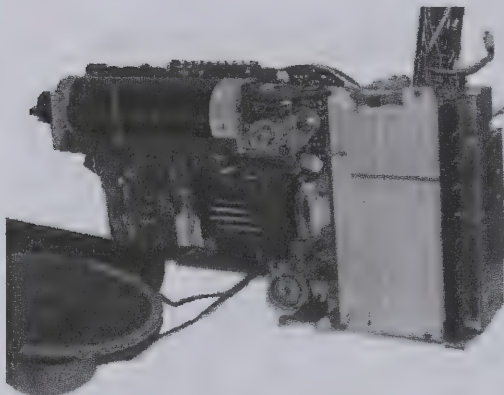
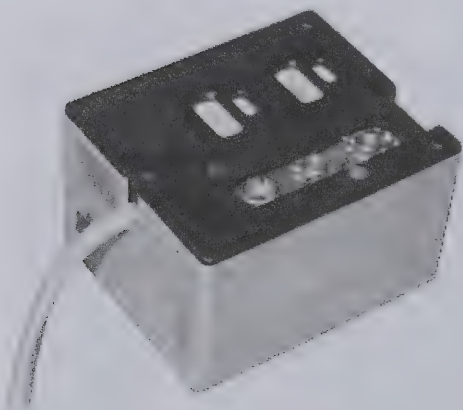


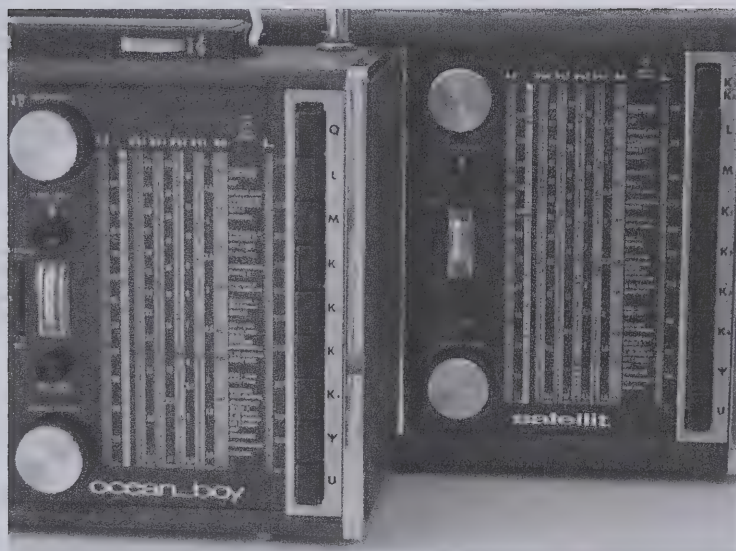
Photo below: The power pack TN 12



Satellit 205

right: Satellit 205; 1965 (Transistor 5000)

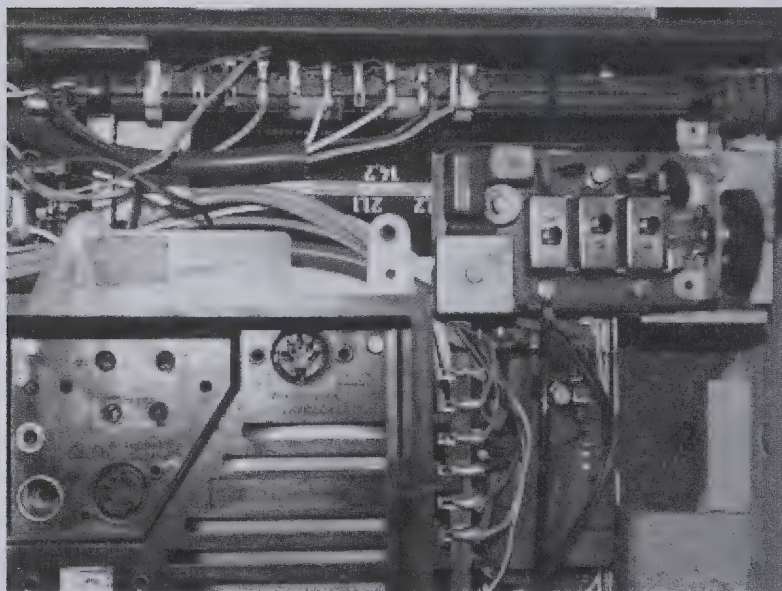
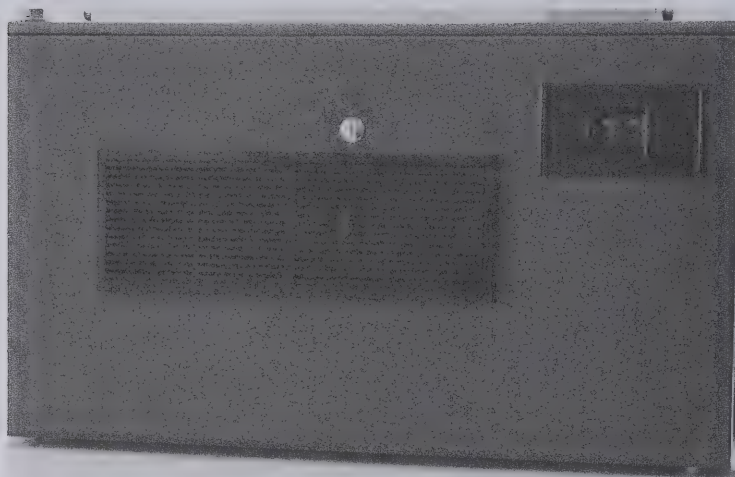
left: Ocean Boy 207; 1967 (Transistor 3000)



Satellit 205 A (Amateur version)

Top picture: Operation elements for the SSB unit (One screw back hatch model!)

Bottom picture: Built-in SSB unit.



Satellit

208 (Transistor 6000)

| | |
|---|--|
| Build | 1967 to end 1968 |
| Dimensions | 44 x 26 x 13 cm |
| Weight | 6,2 kg |
| Body | Wood, covered by vinyl or wooden-like |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 9, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr double conversion |
| Bandspread | yes, by button |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Battery-operated 2,5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | TN12, inserted separately |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by pushing the red button |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial SSB unit |
| Accessories | Carrying Case Earphone 203 A |
| New price | DM 698,- |

This „super radio“ didn't have much in common with its predecessor. A completely new device called „Transistor 6000“ was put on the market. The drum tuner was installed vertically right behind the main scale and therefore invisible from the outside. The bands of 49, 41, 31, 25, 19, 16, 13 and 10 metres were integrated as S2 to S9 on the drum. The S1 range (the 60 to 160 metres band) had to be tuned through the main scale. One oscillator frequency (single conversion) was enough to do that. Fine tuning for the S1 range was already known and also integrated. The new feature was the band spread of the S2 to S9 ranges. While pressing the band spread key it was possible to get out the radio and amateur radio bands of all the 8 ranges and to spread them through the whole scale of the drum tuner. This guaranteed a very fine tuning. The SW display, which was also a drum, was on the left of the main dial, also arranged vertically and parallel to the drum tuner. This drum display was driven by a small tooth belt which was in between the drum tuner and the drum display. Actually, this small plastic toothed belt is the most vulnerable part of the radio. It's important that the drum display and the drum tuner always move synchronously and that the display can't slip through. If you want to buy a used set, it's advisable to try to switch this part quickly several times. The keys to control the wave ranges were placed on the upper side of the device from this series on. On the very left side there was a small red key for momentary dial illumination during battery use. The three output controls for volume, bass and treble stayed in the same place. So it was easy to exchange the set's back which, from then on, was fixed with two small screwed hinges. On the back of the device behind a small plastic hatch there was a rectangular part to plug in the supplementary SSB unit. The international model is called Transistor 6000, the national model just Satellit 208. Only national models had the European radio stations marked on the main scale. Otherwise only figures were shown. The two German normed sockets (DIN for Line in and Line out) were combined to only one. The price of a new S 208 was at DM 698 at that time. Today used sets without defects are rare and they are sold for up to \$400 USD.

Satellit 208
Wooden-like

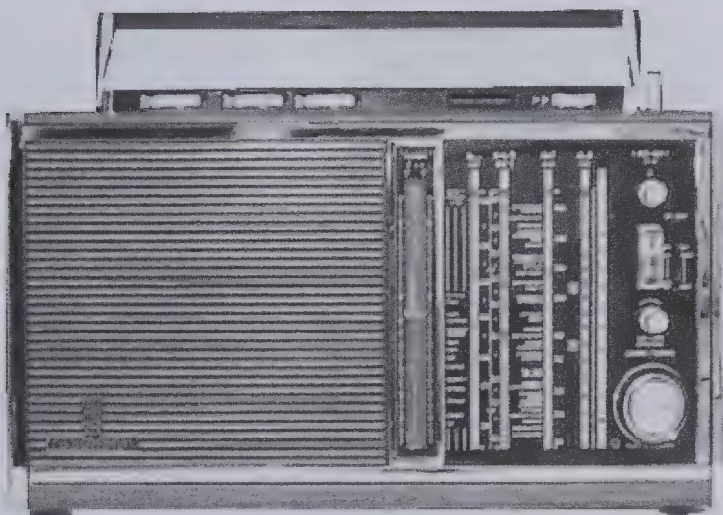


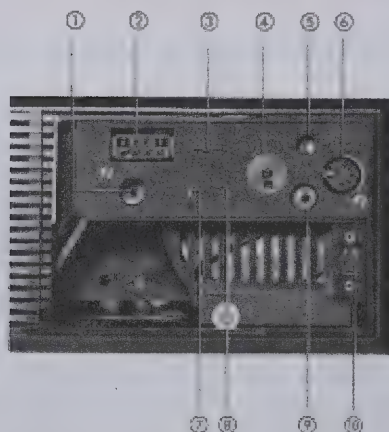
Photo below: black vinyl model with rainbow grill



Satellit 208
Owner's manual in 1967



Photo below: Connection Sockets



Rear Connection Socket
(see illustration above)

- ① Car-antenna
- ② SSB-Kit
- ③ FM-dipole
- ④ Satellite speaker (approx. 4 Ω)
- ⑤ Power pack or car battery
- ⑥ Record-player or tape recorder
- ⑦ Antenna for LW, AM and SW
- ⑧ Ground
- ⑨ Earphone (GRUNDIG type 203 A)
- ⑩ Battery/Line Switch

Satellit 208

Left: Grey-blue body; Right: black covered series

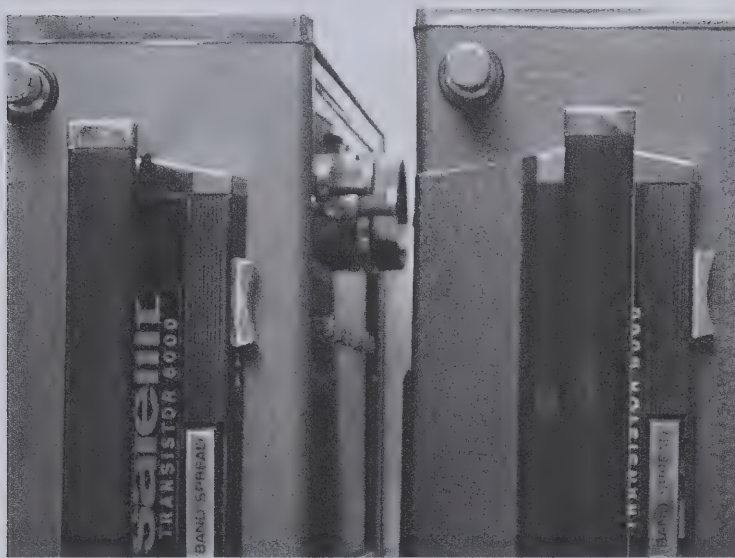
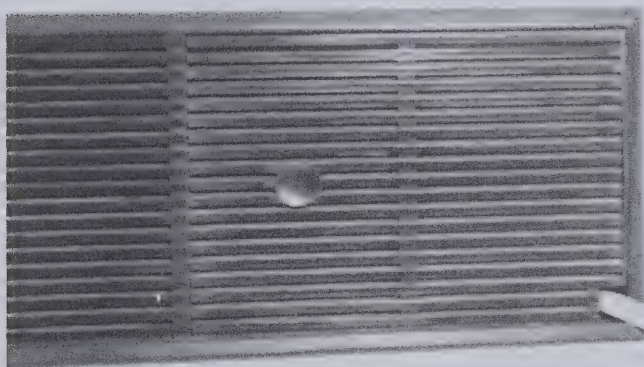
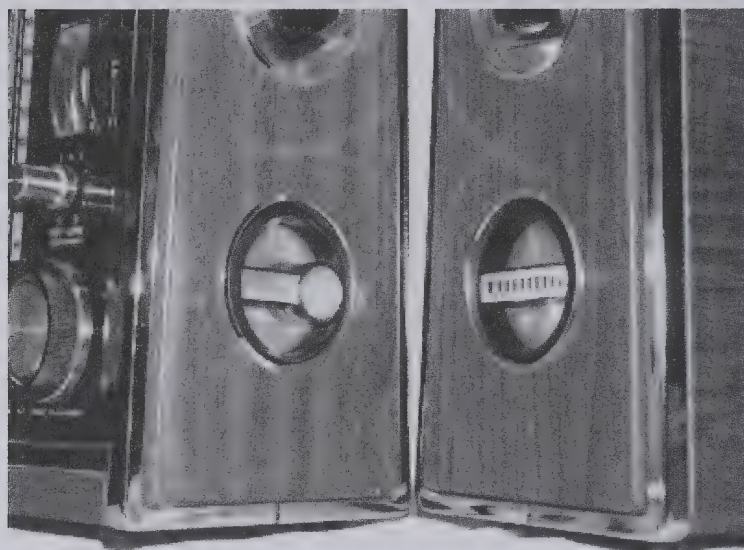


Photo below: Closed slide hatch



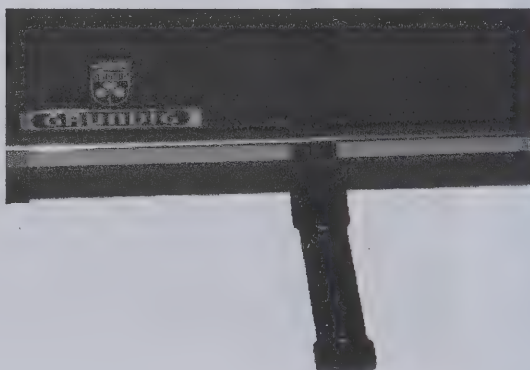
Satellit 208 / 210 / 1000

The upper turnable switch is to select the band on drum-tuner.
The lower one pulls out and for tuning the selected band on the
drum tuner. Satellit 208 doesn't have the indentation, see right pic.



Satellit 208 to 2100:

This yoke was fixed by a
screw into the radio. The
SSB-unit is attached by
sliding it over the
protruding end of the
yoke.



Satellit

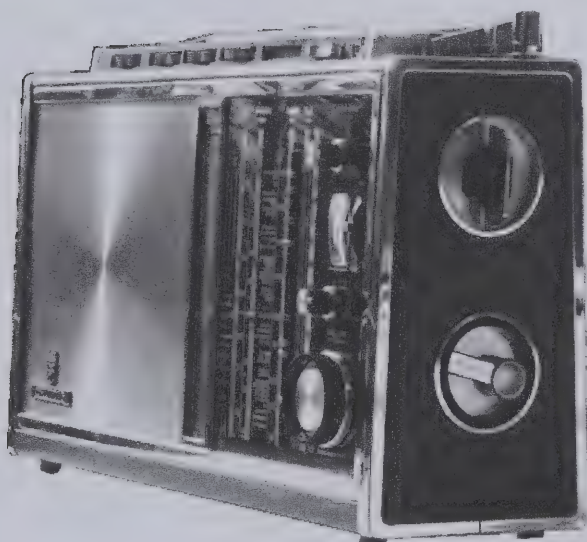
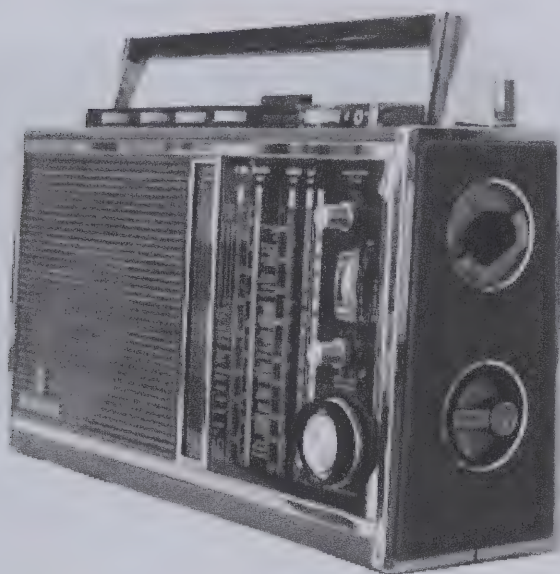
210 (Transistor 6001)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Build | 1969 to end 1971 |
| Dimensions | 44 x 26 x 13 cm |
| Weight | 6,2 kg |
| Body | Wood, covered by black vinyl or wooden-like |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 9, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr double conversion |
| Bandspread | yes, by button |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Battery-operated 2,5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | TN12 a, inserted |
| SSB | separately |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination | by pushing the red button |
| battery operated | |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial SSB-unit |
| Accessories | Carrying Case Earphone 203 A |
| New price | DM 698,- |

Basically, this device was the same as the S 208, but it showed numerous little improvements and modifications. It were just these little changes that made this type such a success. It was easier to connect the headphones at the front of the device. A scale reaching from -5 to +5 was installed for the fine tuning. During battery supply the dial illumination could be switched on constantly by pressing the small red key and turning it right. Another characteristic of the S 210 was that it had four turn controls on the upper side. The fourth and added one served to tune an external aerial. One more feature; the better band spread. On the satellit 208 the band scales are compressed at the top of the scale and spread out at the bottom. The satellit 210 has the scales more evenly spaced, and the Satellit 210 Amateur has the most advanced scales for that time. The radios were available in two different designs, either with a black imitation leather body and a metallic loudspeaker panel with this special glow or an all wooden body. The special panel glow refracts the light and produces a multiple arc (rainbow grill). But if the owner treated the panel with a detergent – hopefully only on the outside – the effect vanished and the panel stayed tarnished. So this indicates clearly that the device has been “treated”, what lowers the value of the radio considerably, because the panel can only be replaced by taking the wooden body to pieces. A damaged aerial lowers the price again. An original aerial costs up to \$50 USD. The TN 12a transistor power pack were inserted and a power control switcher was integrated in the cord. If your radio sounds “woofy” – check the fuse in the TN 12a. Used 210's in good condition cost US \$ 200. Obviously, a collector's item is more expensive. The radio was sold international as “Transistor 6001” and an amateur radio version was available with amateur radio bands on the drum instead of SW bands and a supplementary SSB unit. The scale only indicated figures (same as Transistor 6000), the band spread key was used to switch the band width on AM. The 210 Amateur has an advanced spreaded scale, even better than regular 210. The Satellit 210 (not the amateur version) was quite common. Black / Silver models are more wanted as wooden-like cabinets.

Satellit 210

Above: wooden-like, below: black vinyl covered



Satellit 210

On the left: The visible drum
On the right: the white drum tuner
Below: a toothbelt between both drums

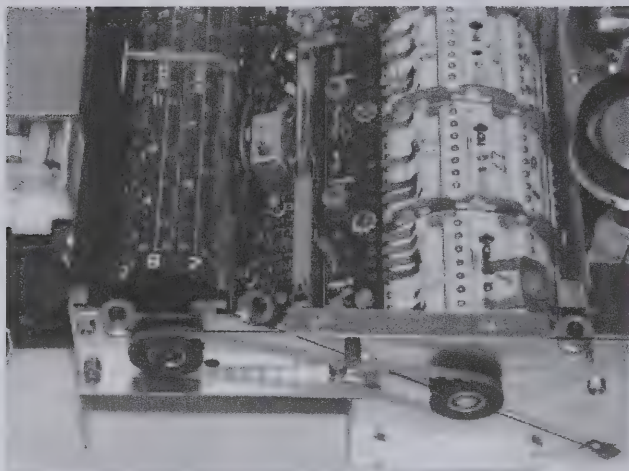


Photo below: Shortwave guide (1969)



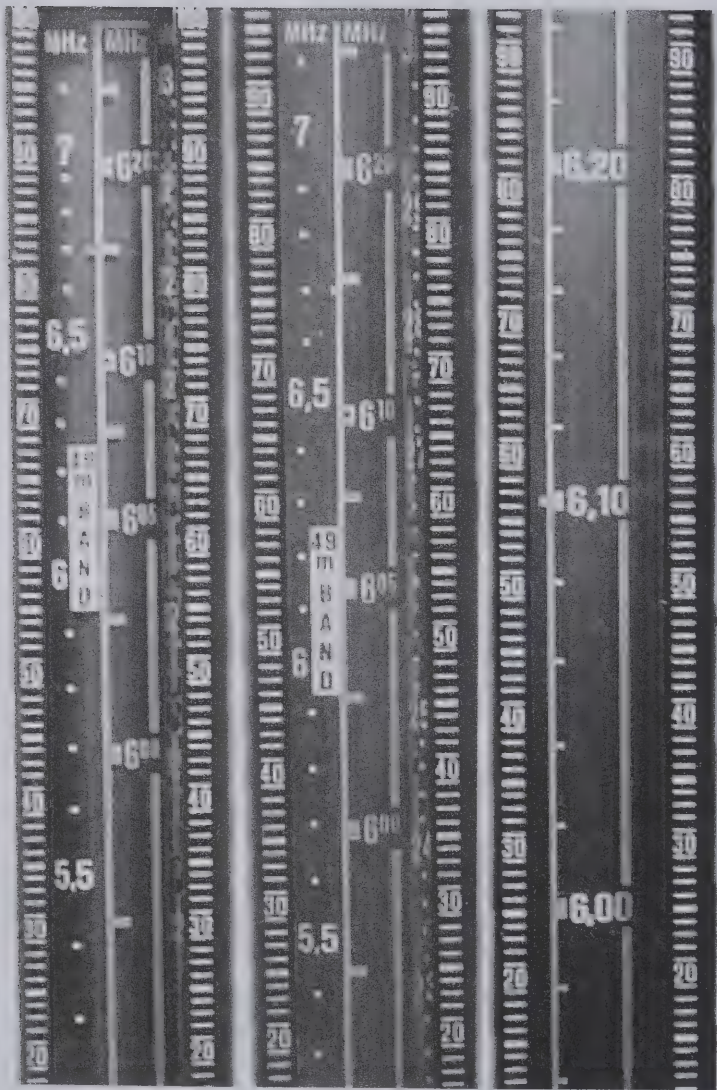
Satellit 210

Photo above: Earphone socket now on the front

Photo below: Satellit 210 Radio Amateur



Satellit 208 (left), 210 (middle), 210 Amateur (right)
49 mtr Band



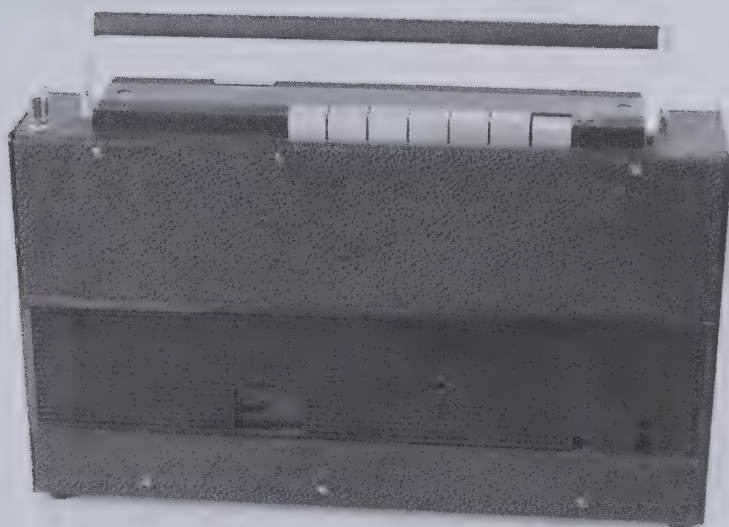
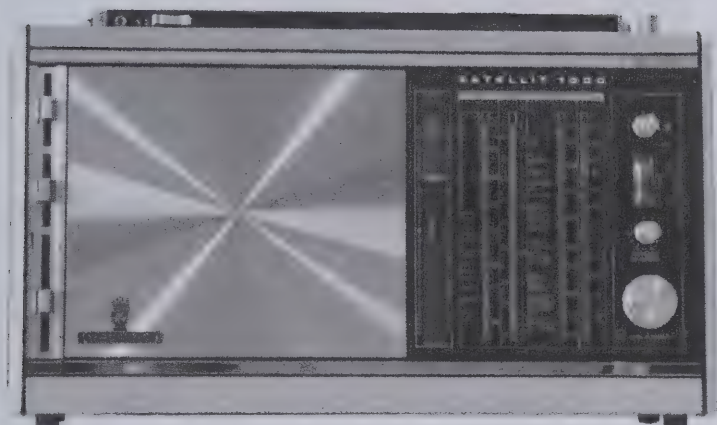
Satellit

1000 (Transistor 6002)

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Build | 1972 |
| Dimensions | 47 x 27 x 12 cm |
| Weight | 6,5 kg |
| Body | plastic (black) |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 9, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr |
| double conversion | |
| Bandsread | yes, by button |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated |
| (Sine-power) | 4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build-in |
| SSB | separately |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination | by pushing the red |
| (Battery operated) | button |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) |
| | Earphone |
| | 9 V external Power Pack |
| | External Aerial |
| | SSB-unit |
| Accessories | Carrying Case |
| | Earphone 203 A |
| | SSB-unit |
| New price | DM 798,- |

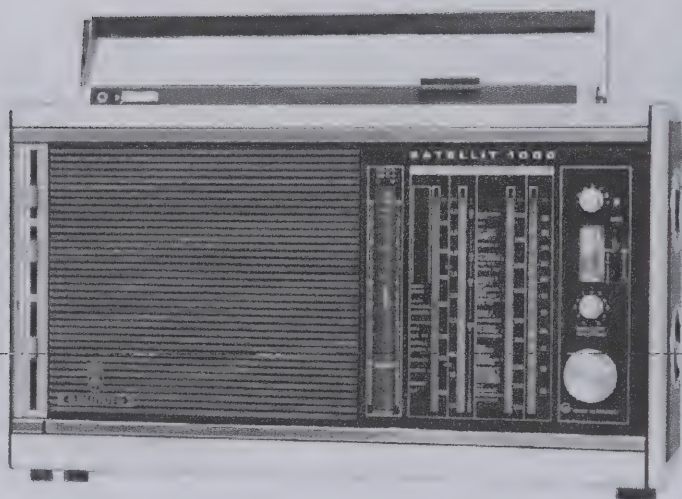
The satellites had already been on the market for almost seven years. In the early seventies the design of the devices was changed. The Satellit 1000 was a stage in between. The metallic loudspeaker panel, the controls on the right side of the radio and the vertical scales including the drum tuners were taken over from previous models. What was new and corresponding to that time were the slide controls to regulate volume and tone. But these slide controls, that actually had been introduced against the will of the development department, proved to be unpractical and were therefore replaced again by turn controls when the S 2100 was released. The round keys on the upper side were also replaced, namely by seven rectangular and bigger ones. For the first time the body was made of plastic. The power switch was transferred to the left part of the device's bottom. The aerial tuner was placed exactly where the on / off turn switch had been before. The case size of the Satellit 1000 is similar to the models 2000 and 2100. For this type aluminium instead of chrome was used to plate the side edges. For the first time the name "Satellit 1000" stood on the outside of the device, before the name had been of internal use only. It was written on the front, on the upper side of the main scale. A few improvements and changes were made beneath the body, e.g. the power pack was now fixed and the output unit was improved, too. So the output power even reached 7watt. For the first time the Dryfit 476 accumulator could function without a special power pack. The power pack could be charged automatically. The system started working at a rated voltage of 7.4v and reduced the charging power at 9.2v. It was possible to charge the accumulator by power supply or by external power and it took about 15 hours to charge an empty one. The radio was also available in professional look - with side parts made of mat plastic and a black loudspeaker panel - or with a wooden design. Today it's difficult to find a Satellit 1000 because not many of this type have been produced. So if the seller knows the value of the device and the radio is in good condition, then it can cost up to \$500 USD.

Satellit 1000
First Satellit with a plastic made body!



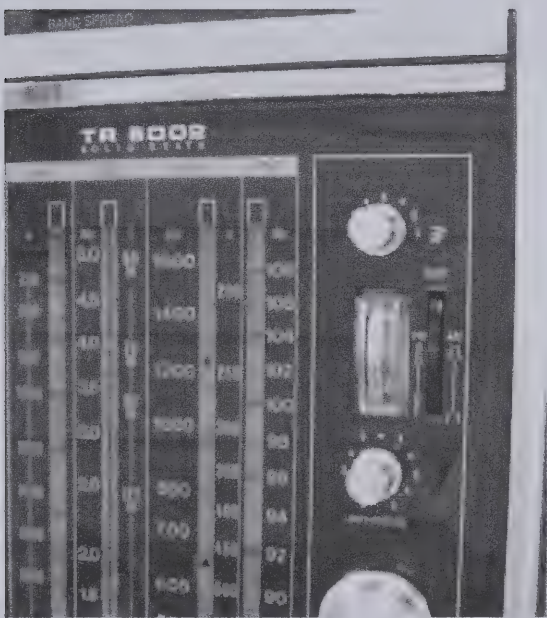
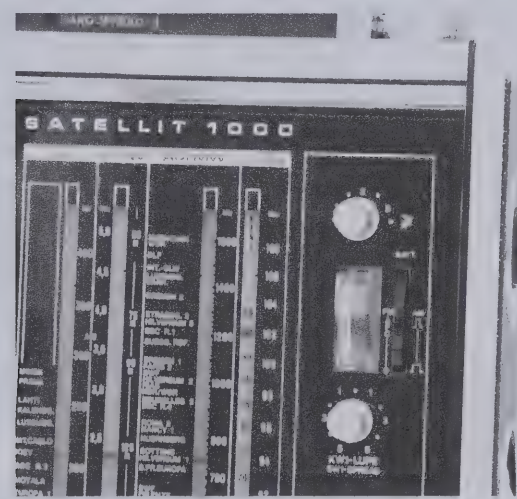
Satellit 1000

Below is shown the volume control and main power switch.
The lower photo on this page shows the wooden-like.

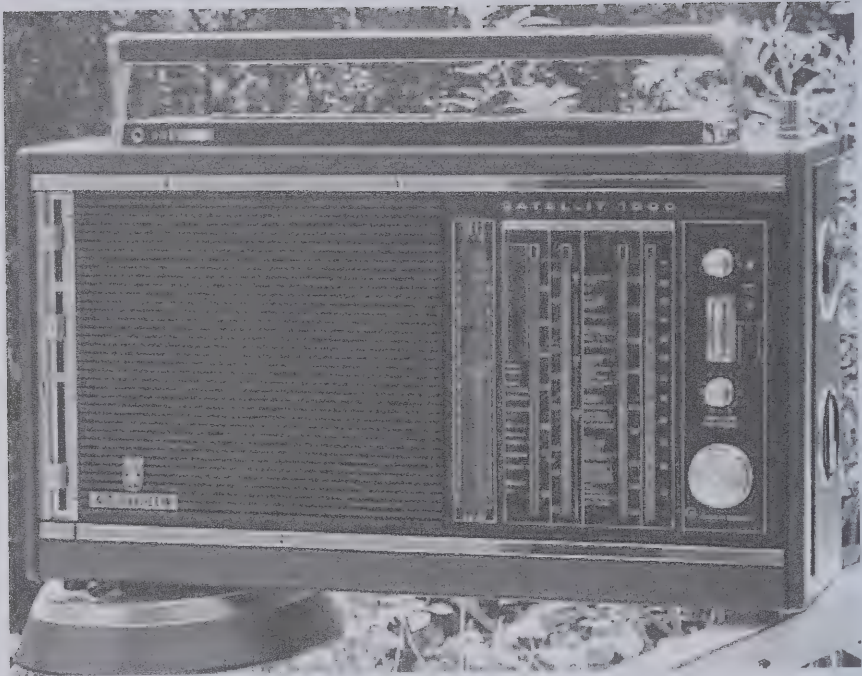


Satellit 1000

The national model (Satellit 1000) is shown above and the international model (TR 6002) is shown below.



Satellit 1000
Black

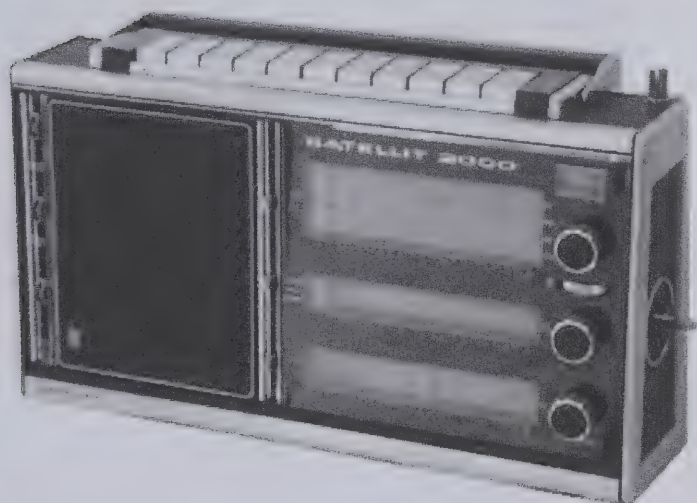
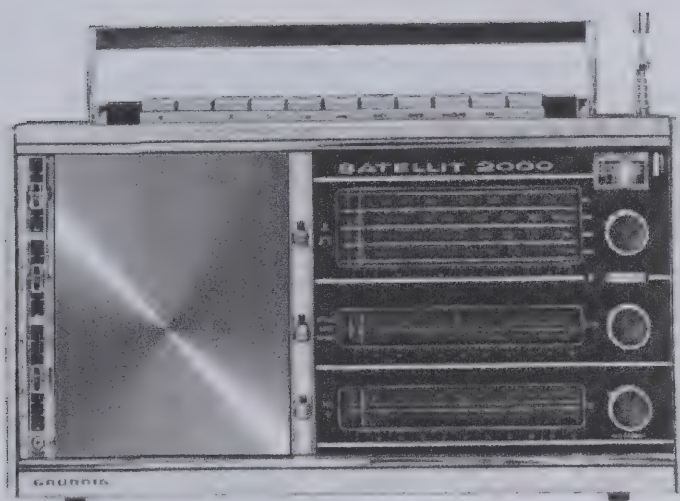


| Satellit | 2000 |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Build | 1973 to end 1975 |
| Dimensions | 46 x 26 x 12,5 cm |
| Weight | 6,3 kg |
| Body | plastic |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 10, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr |
| double conversion | |
| Bandsread | yes |
| Band With | two |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated |
| (Sine-power) | 4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | separately |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination | by pushing |
| (Battery operated) | lamp-control-button |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) |
| | Earphone |
| | 9 V external Power Pack |
| | External Aerial |
| | SSB-unit |
| Accessories | Carrying Case |
| | Earphone 203 A |
| | SSB-unit |
| New price | DM 798,- |

This device was the version that followed the S 1000 with three separate dials lying one above another and for the first time these dials were arranged horizontally. The different dials were illuminated according to the range the set was tuned to. The band spread of the SW unit was now fully developed. So the different ranges were less overlapping than they had been in the previous models. A much higher accuracy could be achieved because of the linear dial spread. Actually this dial arrangement made it much easier to work with the dials than it was the case with previous models. It may also be that it was easier to handle because of the simultaneous movement of the tuning control and the dial display moving into the same direction. The SW range 1 was splitted up into two ranges (S1 of 1,6 – 3,5 megacycles per second and S2 of 3,3 – 5,2 megacycles per sec.). The ranges S3 to S10 were controlled through the drum tuner and it was possible to spread them once more. Switching over to another band weight was possible, too. The selectivity on AM was intensified by applying a ceramic filter. The previously used press keys were replaced by a big push-button panel on the upper side of the device, according to the prevailing taste. The small slide hatch on the back that had to be pushed open was replaced by a modern hinged lid. Grundig produced this radio with three different body designs, what is quite remarkable. Since the end of 1972 the S 2000 was available. The loudspeaker panel of this first edition had a polished metal lattice, similar to the previous types. During 1973 this lattice with its special glow was replaced by a plastic one with many small circular holes in it. From 1975 on all the aluminium panels of the body of this type's last series disappeared. The result of this black version was then sold under the label of "professional look". Once had to pay DM 798 for a new device. Nowadays, satellites of this series are still very common. About \$150 USD should be taken into account for a radio that is in good condition, \$250 USD for a mint 2000.

Satellit 2000

Above the very first edition, below the second model

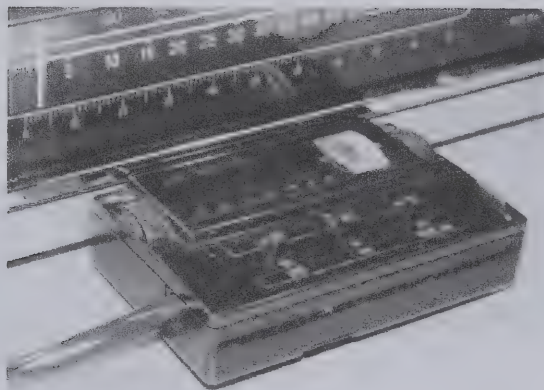


Satellit 2000

Last edition, called „Prfi-Look“



Photo below:
The SSB unit

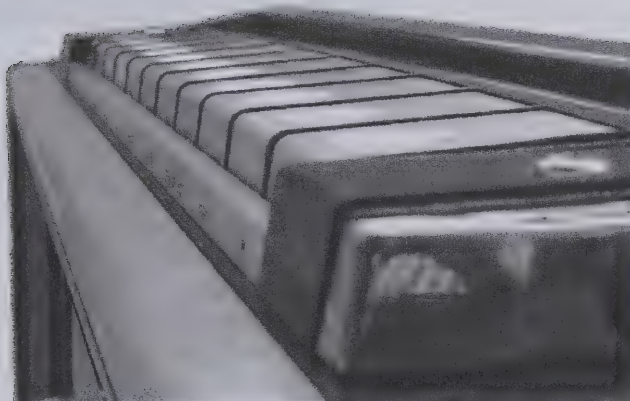


Satellit 2000

Now modern switches like a „ Piano „

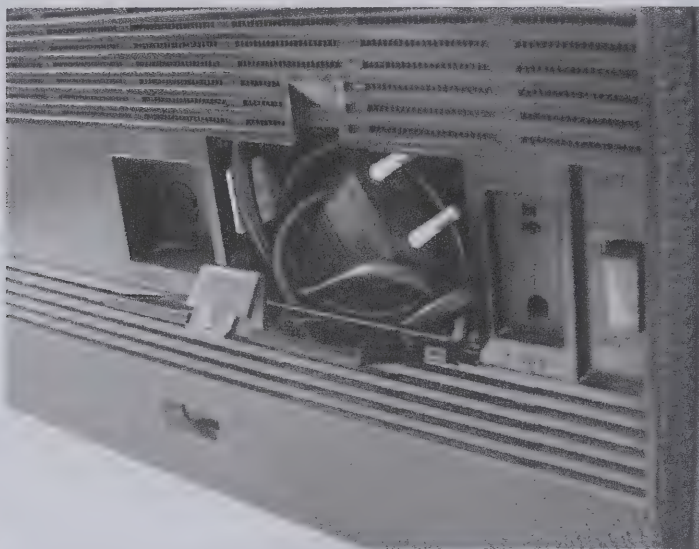
positioned as followed

- Shift key for external aerial
- FM (scale below)
- Drum tuner (SW 3 to SW 10) scale in the middle
- SW 2 (scale above)
- SW 1 (scale above)
- Mediumwave (scale above)
- Longwave (scale above)
- Tape / Record player
- Shift-key for tweeter
- Dial illumination when battery operated
- Main AC Switch (On / off)



Satellit 2000

Power pack built-in. The AC cord and plug could inserted to the AC cord box. the closed lid takes care an uniform rear.



The „proper“ aerial for Grundig Satellit had 13 elements, and was marked between the 7th and 8th element for FM operation. Except: Satellit 205. He had a 12 element aerial but the same length, the top has an inverted cone shape. Satellit 1400-2400-600-650-800 has the same aerial as shown here. Just the top knob (cylinder) has the half high. Satellit 300-400-500-700-900-4000 doesn't have this type of aerial. They had 8 (sat 300/4000), 11 (400/500/700) respectively 10 (900) elements.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Satellit | 2100 |
| Build | 1976 to end 1979 |
| Dimensions | 46 x 26 x 12,5 cm |
| Weight | 6,3 kg |
| Body | plastic |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 10, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr |
| double conversion | |
| Bandspread | yes |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated |
| (Sine-power) | 4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | separately |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination | by pushing the lamp- |
| (Battery operated) | control-button |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) |
| | Earphone |
| | 9 V external Power Pack |
| | External Aerial |
| | SSB-unit |
| Accessories | Carrying Case |
| | Earphone 203 A |
| | SSB-unit |
| New price | DM 898,- |

Not many parts were changed. The amplifier unit was equipped with silicon transistors that emitted less noise. Besides, it got an input stage which reduced the noise output at low volume levels and while using headphones. The output unit was then again operated by turning the controls for volume, bass and treble. This was Grundig's reaction on the wishes and needs of their customers! Grundig spoke of an output power of 2,5 watt during battery supply and 4 watt during power supply (sine output power). Since 1978 the device's design changed a bit. From then on the loudspeaker panel was known as the "waffle" (see also the chapter about the S 3000) and the knobs were silver. Just as it had been the case with all the previous types, the SSB unit was also a supplement to this model. The last type that was equipped with this supplementary unit was the S 2100. The German standard socket in combination with the TA/TB key made it possible to only use external supply, e.g. for record playing. Just as the previous model, it could be operated by using the Dryfit 476 accumulator because the integrated power pack could be charged automatically. The loudspeaker of this radio was also provided with a supplementary treble loudspeaker, that could be turned off. During AM drive the treble loudspeaker wasn't used anyway. The SW / FM aerial was already known because it had been used for the previous models, except for the S 205. The first seven elements were needed for FM reception. One had to draw out the last six elements for SW reception. This satellite was the last type functioning completely by analogy. No chips, no digital read-out, no counter. At the end this radio cost DM 898. It was a cheap alternative to the Satellit 3000. The very last model is rare today, because for that time, most listeners bought the Satellit 3000 with frequency counter. From today's point of view this device is quite recommendable for people that aren't experienced in this hobby because it combines the advantages of the perfected drum tuner system and the modified output unit, that is much easier to handle. It took four whole years - that is from 1976 to 1979 - to produce the Satellit 2100, which was the sixth model of this series. A used device costs about \$200 USD. Mint with case of course more.

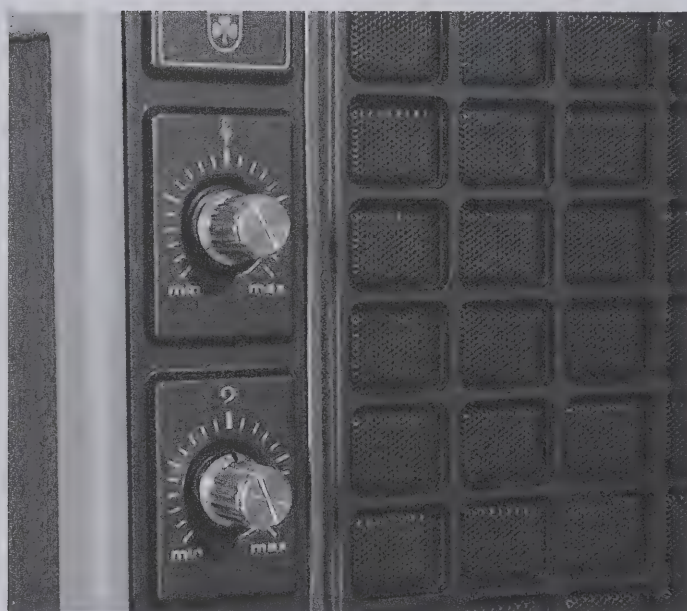
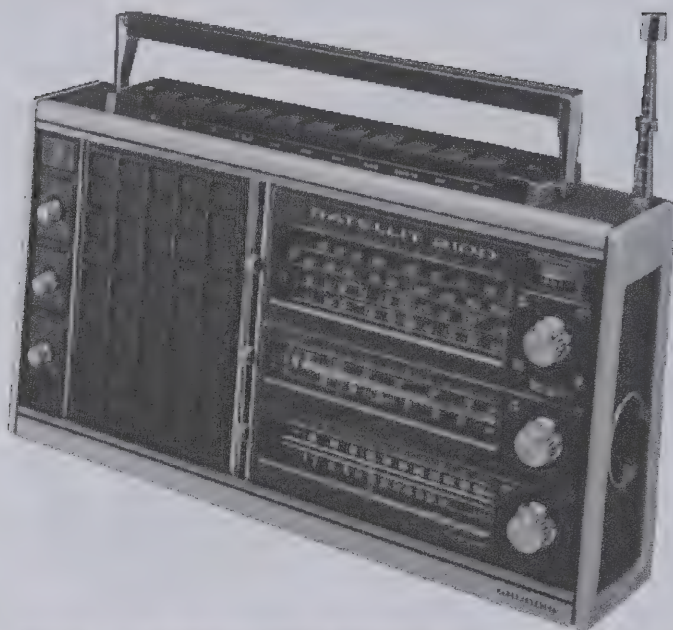
Satellit 2100

Above: First edition. Below: the „Profi-Look“ edition.



Satellit 2100

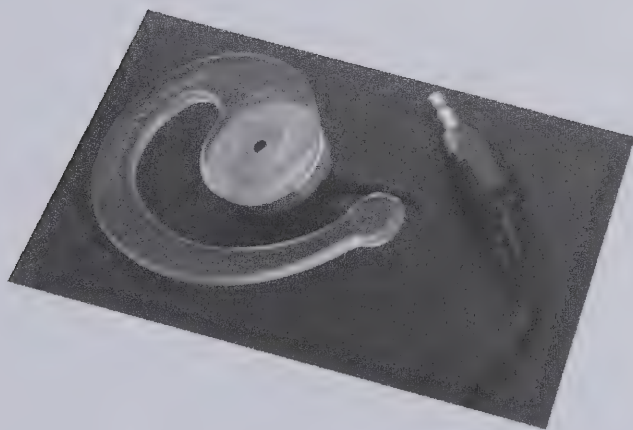
Last edition looks like a Sat. 3000



Satellit 2100

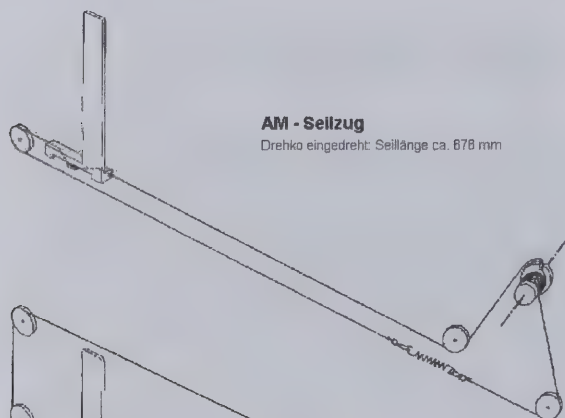
Above: Rear view of „Profi-Look“ edition.

Below: Earphone „203A“



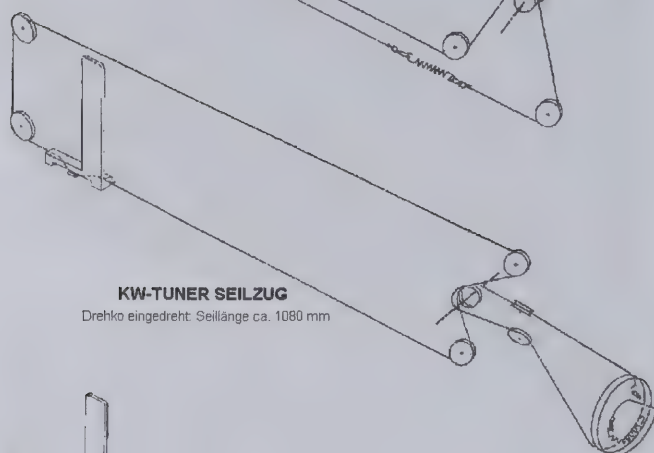
Satellit 2100

Dial cords, also fit for Satellit 2000



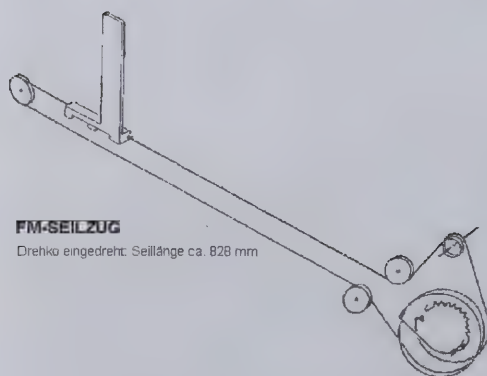
AM - Seilzug

Drehko eingedreht: Seillänge ca. 678 mm



KW-TUNER SEILZUG

Drehko eingedreht: Seillänge ca. 1060 mm



FM-SEILZUG

Drehko eingedreht: Seillänge ca. 628 mm

Satellit

3000

| | |
|---|--|
| Build | 1977 to end 1978 |
| Dimensions | 50 x 29 x 12 cm |
| Weight | 8,9 kg |
| Body | plastic (black) |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 10, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr double conversion |
| Bandspread | yes |
| Band With | three |
| Display | Digital, analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated 5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes (inserted) |
| Timer | no |
| Memory | 6 for FM |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by trogggle-switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial |
| Accessories | Carrying Case Earphone 203 A |
| New price | DM 1.298,- |

From 1977 on the model 3000 was offered for DM 1298, parallel to the S 2100. The most important innovation was the introduction of a digital frequency display. This display was working to one kHz and could be turned off to suppress interference caused by itself. Nevertheless, the three tuneable scales were maintained. Obviously, an abrupt change to a portable radio without any scales would have been too daring in those days. An SSB unit was placed instead of the FM scale, which was then put above for constructional reasons. The first intermediate frequency of the SW tuner got a quartz crystal to improve the strong signal resistance and the cross modulation. On the front a removable digital clock with a small LCD display supplied by button batteries was integrated between the signal strength readout and the digital frequency display. It was possible for DX fans and SW listeners to improve the reception by numerous tuning possibilities. On the back there were tuning controls to store six FM stations. This satellite type was the first to carry the SSB unit as standard. Still the drum tuner principle and the SW band spread was maintained, also the necessary band spread switch. Anyhow the first step from analoguous to digital working was done. The amplifier unit, that had been taken over almost entirely from the S 2100, provided 2.5 watt during battery supply and 5 watt sine output during power supply. The Dryfit 476 accumulator could be used also instead of the six D-size batteries. Till that time the bodies of the satellites had constantly become bigger and bigger. That was also the case with the S 3000. A radio of that size can definitely be called a portable station receiver. Its outfit, however, seemed quite baroque. The loudspeaker panel, with its 40 small fields that looked like a waffle, was an example for that. This might have been one of the reasons why this radio was quite quickly replaced by the S 3400. Very last series has been made in a copper color. Those are much rare, even owners of a 3000 "cooper" might not know about that. Collectors are willing to pay about \$400 USD for devices that are as good as new, but this price will probably even rise in the years to come due to the low number of pieces.

Satellit 3000

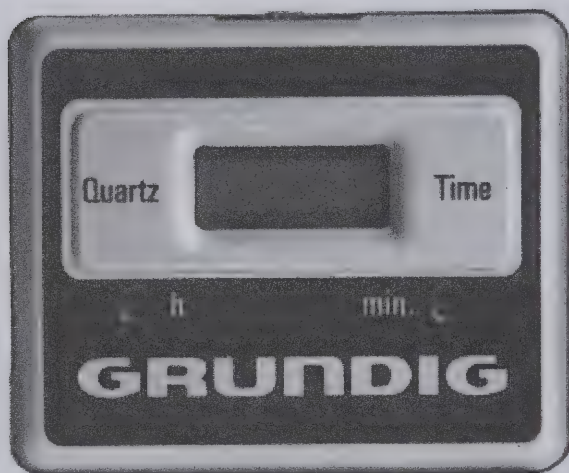
Digital frequencies counter built-in. A novelty shortwave listeners long waited for.



Satellit 3000

Photo above: Loudspeaker cover like a wafer

Photo below: Built in clock

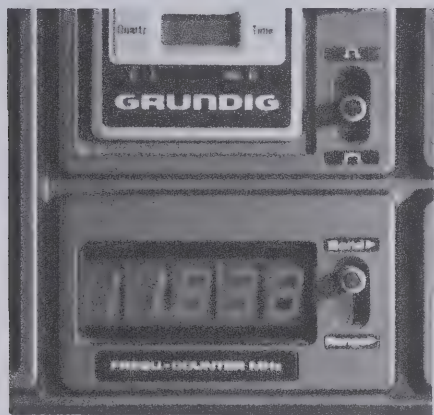


Satellit 3000

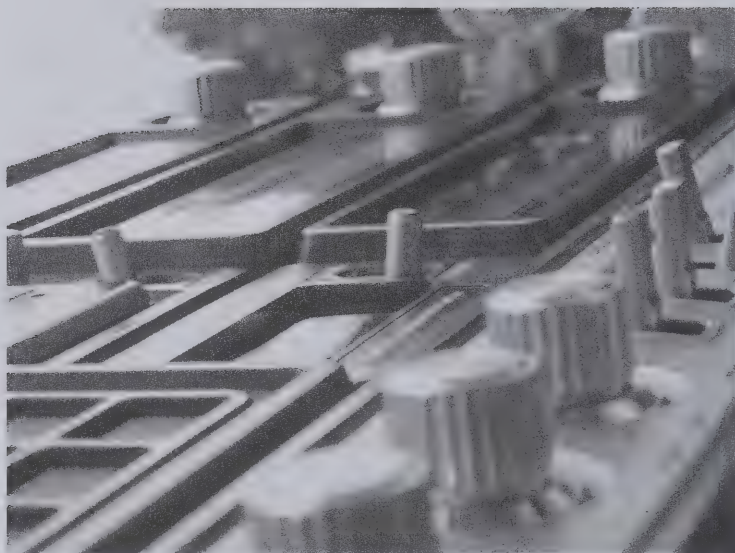
Here is shown the operation section for SSB/CW.



Digital frequency counter: 7 segment unit (LED) with a resolution of ± 1 kHz AM or ± 10 kHz on FM band.



Satellit 3000
Frames, knobs and switches. .



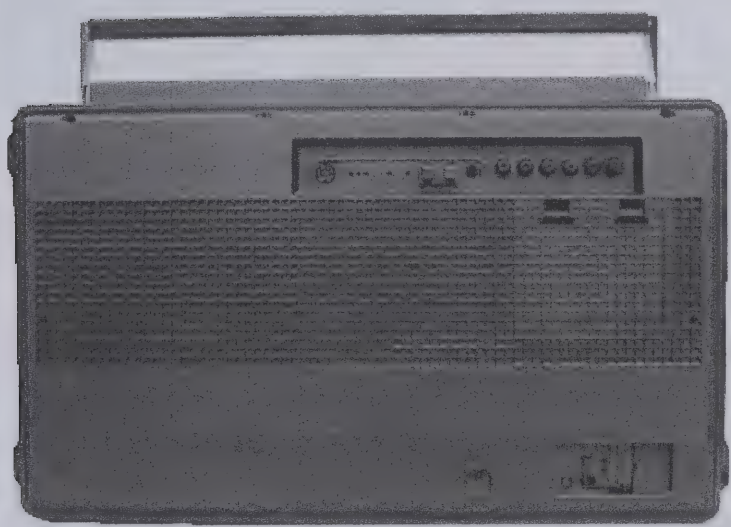
Satellit

3400

| | |
|---|--|
| Build | 1979 to end 1982 |
| Dimensions | 52 x 32 x 14 cm |
| Weight | 8,9 kg |
| Body | plastic, black or brown |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 10, 8 of it at the Drum |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| Drum-Tuner | 52 to 16,5 mtr |
| double conversion | |
| Bandsread | yes |
| Band Width | three |
| Display | Digital, Analogous and Drum |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated 5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes (inserted) |
| Timer | no |
| Memory | 6 for FM |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle-switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial |
| Accessories | Carrying Case Earphone 203 A |
| New price | DM 1.349,- |

This was an old device with a new design, what actually was the most essential difference to the Satellit 3000. The device seemed now tidier and more professional. About 200 devices a day were produced. The new design of the loudspeaker panel, for example, caught the eye immediately. This black lattice was much more elegant than the waffle of the S 3000. The three scales and the displays for frequency, time and tuning that had been integrated plainly were easier to clean than the dust-catching chinks of the previous model. Besides, the two handles on the left and right of the body gave it a somewhat "military look" and could serve as a protection if the radio fell forward. The entire body was black with a coarse meshed loudspeaker grill. The second series got a silver ring centered in the grill, only the last series were available in dark brown. The technical aspects were identical with the preceding model, i.e. a drum tuner with eight spread SW bands and the three already known scales that were illuminated when used. These were also known as floodlight scales. The four round toggle switches for the automatic frequency control (AFC) on FM, the battery testing mode, the band width switch and the SW band spread at the front of the device were replaced by more modern looking rectangular ones. All the switches and controls were then standardised and finished up the professional look. The figures of the then illuminated digital clock were enlarged and again a triple band spread switch on AM became possible. The "Super Wide" position was used for strong local stations to reach an optimum of fidelity. The S 3400 with its 8.9kg and the S 3000 were actually the heaviest devices of that series. It remains to be seen whether this fact fits in with a "portable" radio with battery box or not. Anyway, many DX fans generally used their devices at home. The price of a new Satellit 3400 was at about DM 1,350. It was in the shade of the Satellit 600 that had been promoted too early. Nowadays collectors already pay up to \$450 USD for devices in good condition. In foreign countries some of used radios have even been sold at the price which had to pay in that period to get a new one. It might be advisable to follow internet auctions, although if much 3400's has been mixed and matched together by some German seller...

Satellit 3400
Black series



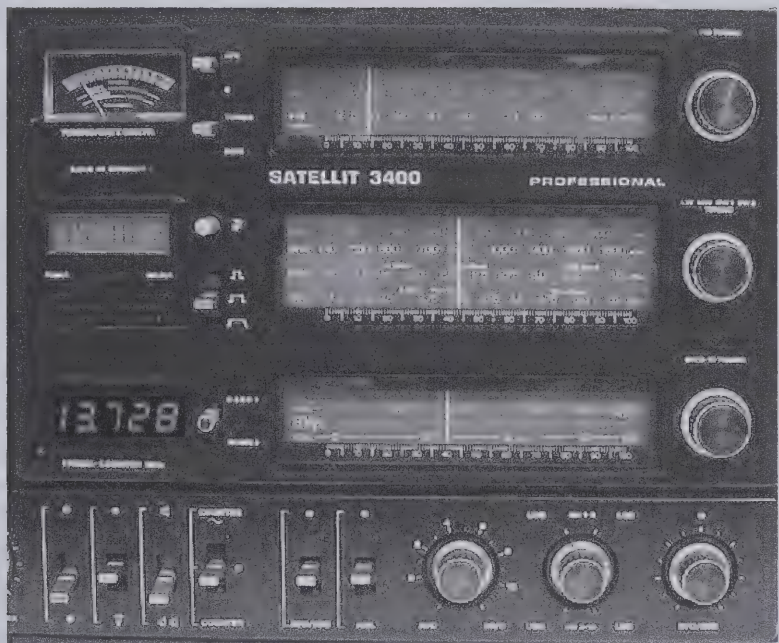
Satellit 3400

Separately available: The original carrying case for Satellit.

Photo below: Coarse meshed loudspeaker grill of first series.



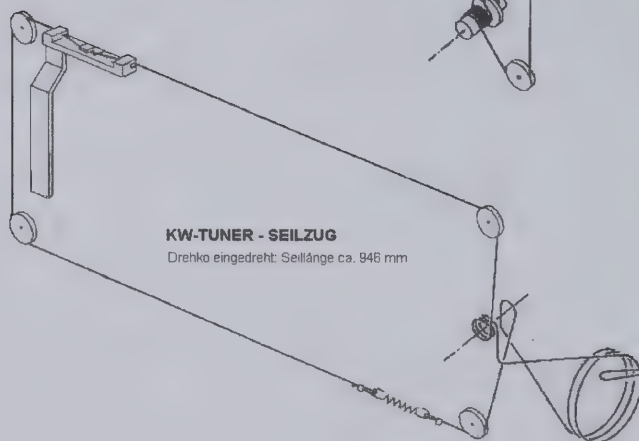
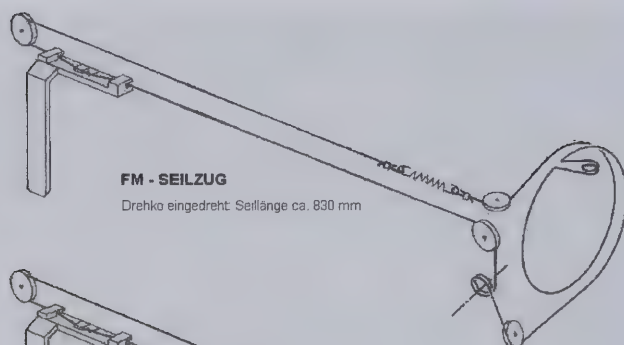
Satellit 3400



What's new? A bigger display for the clock, also middle position of the bandsread switch is marked.

Satellit 3400

Dial cords, also valid for Satellit 3000.



| | |
|---|--|
| Satellit | 1400 |
| Build | 1979 to end 1982 |
| Dimensions | 42 x 27 x 12 cm |
| Weight | 5,5 kg |
| Body | plastic, black or brown |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 6 |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Analogous and Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated 4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | none |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 2 DIN Sockets (Line) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 648,- |

In 1979 Grundig released three new radios called "Satellit". One of these was the Satellit 1400 that actually wasn't supposed to be given the prestigious name of "Satellit". It was the smallest and cheapest model of that time. The cover of the instructions of use was completely yellow, the radio was black, with model 82 the colour changed to dark brown. A Grundig satellite without a drum tuner must have been hard to imagine for engrained fans of these radios, just as a Volkswagen with front motor would have been in the sixties. The relatively small radio was well equipped, namely with a digital and illuminated frequency display, with double conversion in the SW range, an SSB unit, a DX / local switch, an aerial trimmer with a scale reaching from 0 to 9 and a coaxial socket for the aerial. It was unpractical that the latter three elements had been installed on the back of the device. The German normed TA / TB sockets for gain supply, on the contrary, were quite beneficial, although also installed on the back. During power supply the output power unit provided 4 watt, during the use of six D-size batteries or an accumulator 2.5 watt. The power pack was already included, so that only a conventional cable for power supply was needed to turn the radio on. The cable could be stowed away for transport in a box on the back. The telescopic aerial had 13 elements and, as usual, there was a mark for FM reception at 81cm. If fully drawn out, the aerial was 142cm long and necessary for SW reception. The radio disposed of a so called double turn button for the tuning. The bigger outer ring was used for a fast tuning, the inner ring was needed for the fine tuning. As the following example for single side band function (SSB) shows, it was quite complicated to handle. First the upper range key had to be tuned to SW, then the lower one to the SW band one wanted to. After that, a toggle switch had to be laid to USB / LSB. Finally the frequency could be fine tuned by turning the inner part of the turn button. At that time a new radio cost DM 650, today collectors have to pay about \$200 USD to get an S 1400. In the US the price is even higher.

Satellit 1400



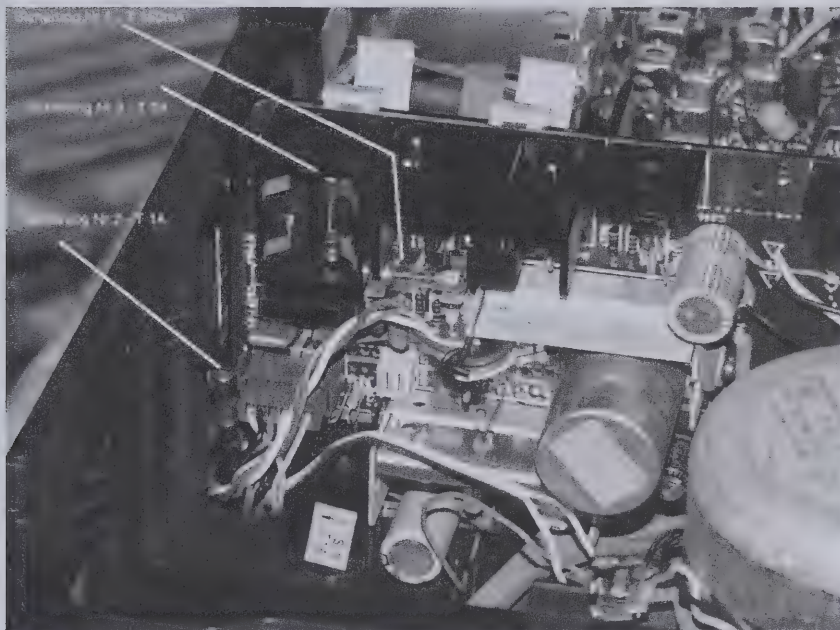
Satellit 1400

Similar to the Oceanboy 820 (below). Both made in the early 80s.



Satellit 1400 (also satellit 2400)

Uncased AC transformer: all three fuses were accessible.



Satellit 1400

Left: Uncased transformer with plug

Right: The fixing holder with inserted anti-shock-gum

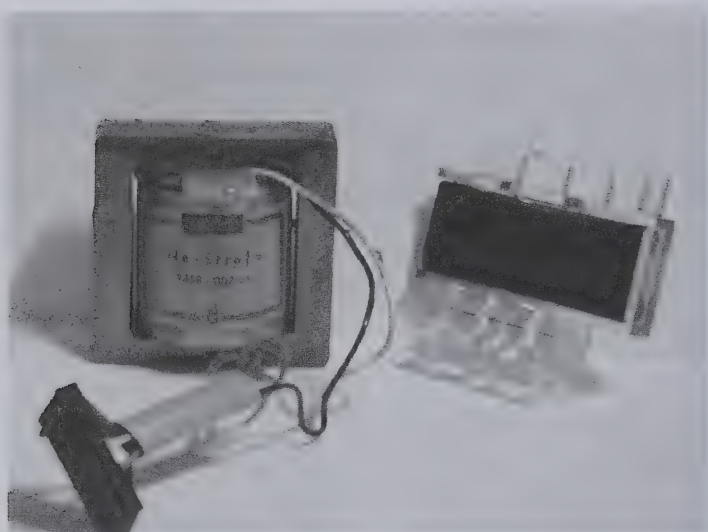
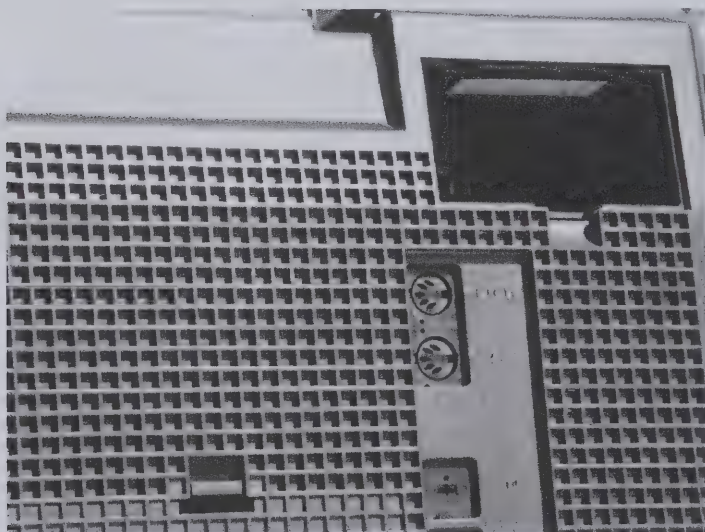


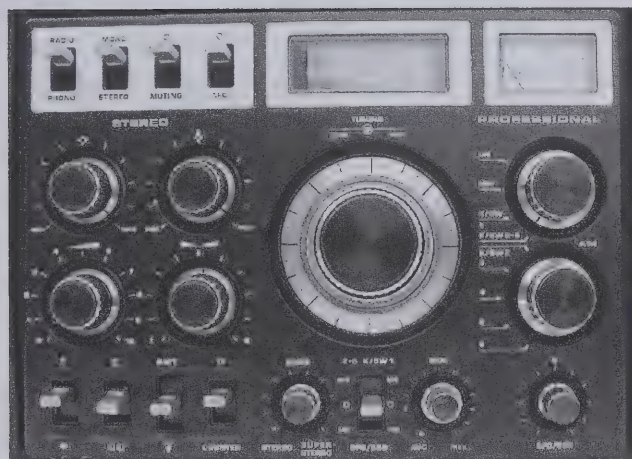
Photo below: Two DIN sockets and the open AC main cord case.
To clean the rear was a little bit difficult.



| | |
|---|--|
| Satellit | 2400 (Stereo) |
| Build | 1979 to end 1982 |
| Dimensions | 53 x 29 x 12 cm |
| Weight | 7,5 kg |
| Body | plastic, black or brown |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 6 |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Analogous and Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2x2,5 Watt Battery-operated 2x4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | no |
| Timer | no |
| Memory space | 6 for FM |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 2 DIN Sockets (Line) Earphone 9 V external Power Pack External Aerial |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 798,- |

The second innovation of the year 1979 was the Satellit 2400 Stereo. As its name already reveals, it was a SW receiver with two integrated loudspeaker boxes and it could be used for listening to FM or to external signals in stereophony. It was up to each person to decide, whether to number such a device among the other SW receivers or not to do so. But it should be mentioned that till today such concepts, just as the ones with an integrated cassette recorder, haven't been paid much attention by DX fans and SW listeners. Yet a single glimpse reveals that a second box was added to the S 1400 model. Only if we take a closer look, we'll recognise some more differences in the appearance. The Satellit 1400 had a small grip in the form of a U, that could be hidden in the upper side of the device, so the radio also was quite nice to look at. Just as it had been the case with all the previous satellites, the Satellit 2400 was still equipped with the attached console. The grip also reminds strongly of the preceding models. In this console eight press keys were integrated, moreover six keys to select the FM station, a key to switch over to the FM scale and a key for FM function. The following options had to be given if you wanted to listen to a radio station on the 25 mtr. SW band: the AM key of the console on the upper side had to be pressed, the upper range switch had to be tuned to the short wave ranges S 2 – 6 and the lower range switch to S 3. In addition to that the toggle switch had to be set on USB or LSB to work with the single side band and - if necessary - the automatic gain control had to be switched to manual use. It's no wonder that such switching lead to much criticism in the trade press after some tests had been realised. The voluminous appearance, due to the two loudspeaker boxes, also didn't find everyone's approval. Apart from that, technically it was identical with the Satellit 1400, also as far as the construction time is concerned. The body was available in black, from autumn 1981 on also in dark brown. The price of a new Satellit 2400 was DM 798. Nowadays collectors are willing to pay \$350 USD for used devices in good condition because of the low number of pieces.

Satellit 2400

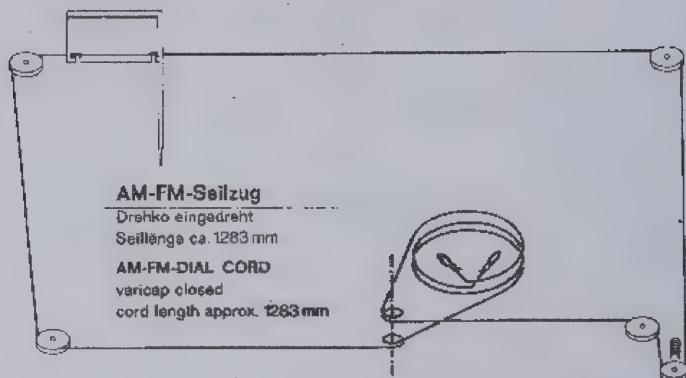


Satellit 2400

Dial cord, also usable for Satellit 1400

Photo below is: 1982 Grundig catalogue

„Radio and Recorder“ Rechargeable accu-pack



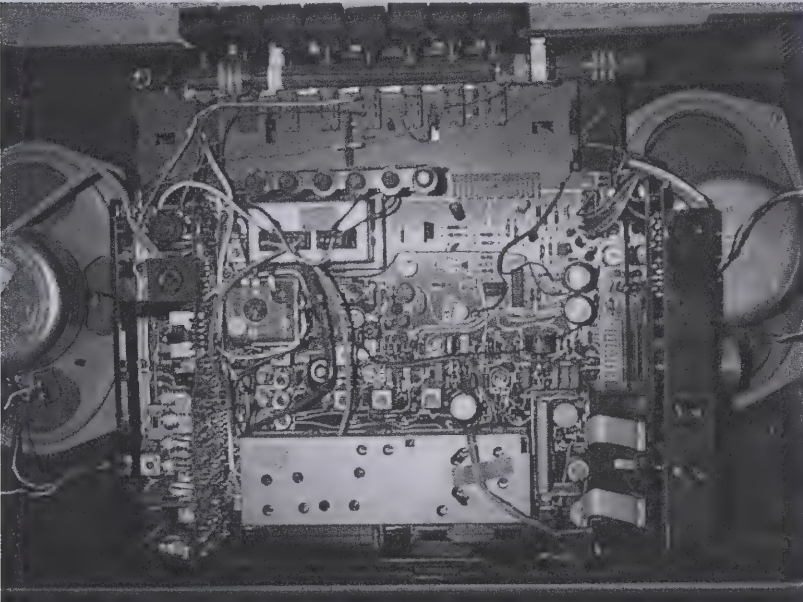
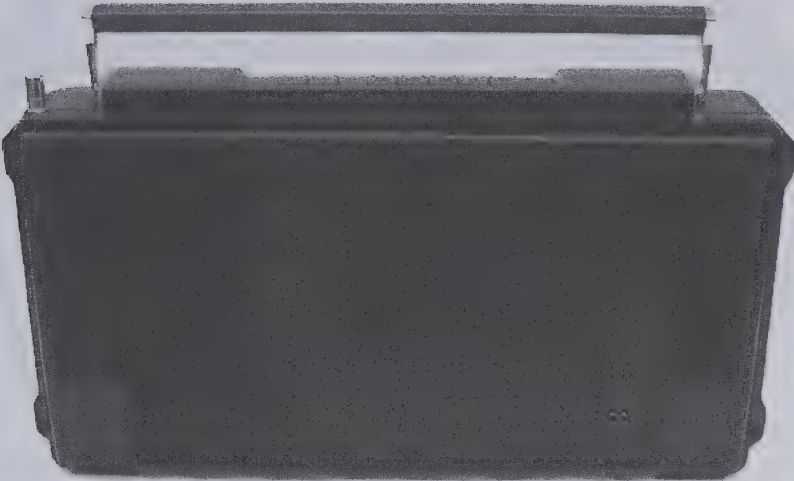
drylit-Accu 476

Aufladbarer Accu, der bei den dafür geeigneten Geräten anstelle der Batterien eingesetzt werden kann. Vollautomatische Aufladung über integrierte Netzteile oder Ladezusätze.



Satellit 2400

Rear, the loudspeaker are mount in different positions



Satellit 2400, above black vs. brown (below)



| | |
|---|---|
| Satellit | 4000 (Stereo / Rec.) |
| Build | 1983 to end 1985 |
| Dimensions | 57 x 27 x 13 cm |
| Weight | 7 kg |
| Body | Plastic, anthracite |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 2 |
| SW-Range | 75 to 13 mtr single conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no |
| Bandspread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2x2 Watt Battery-operated 2x4 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (elescope) | 8 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | no |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 35, 9 for FM, 18 for SW 4 for MW and 4 for LW |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by slide switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line in/out) Earphone 110 / 220 V Main Power External Aerial |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series Microphone (s) Cleaning Tape 461 |
| New price | DM 849,- |

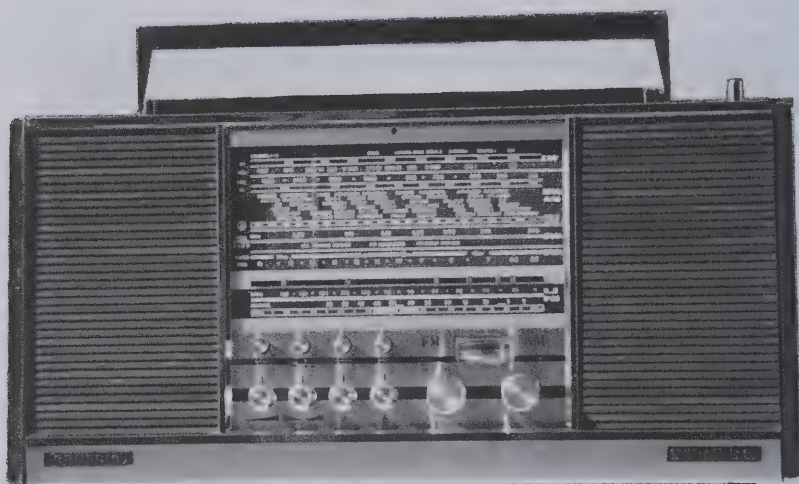
What an adventure to integrate a cassette recorder! In 1983, again some devices of the Grundig Satellit series were replaced. The production of the S 1400, S 2400 and S 3400 was stopped. These models were replaced by three new ones, i.e. the small single conversion Satellit 300, the big S 600 and the Satellit 4000 Stereo - CR. Basically, this device could be considered a "grandchild" of the Concert Boy 4000 Stereo produced in the year 69. It was a good FM radio with two integrated loudspeaker boxes, each one of these boxes with a wide band loudspeaker and a tweeter. Besides that, it had an AM reception unit for MW, LW and SW up to 22,000 kHz. The sound was to be handled by slide controls again. At that time press keys and flat switches simply had to be part of a modern radio. Just as the Satellit 300 it was a device completely without any analogous scales. This was the first and only Satellit that combined both a radio and a cassette recorder in one. Till today this combination hasn't been accepted because it represented more or less a compromise. The drive mechanism with its three motors could be controlled through electronical press keys. It was possible to record – also in stereo – radio and external signals or by using the two integrated microphones. The essential characteristics of the cassette recorder were its mechanical counter, an infinitely fade in or out while recording and an automatic rewind function after the play back. The possibility to switch over to "super stereo" was fine. The stereophonic sound was intensified through an electronical switching. The integrated 24-hour-timer made it possible to pre-program a recording, what actually depended on the running time of the tape. On the back of the device were two big openings with hinged lids. Into the right box six D-size batteries for battery supply could be inserted, into the left one three set-up cells, as well as the power supply cable. The output power reached 2 x 2 watt if batteries were used respectively 2 x 4 watt during power supply. The sound, however, was enormous. A new device cost DM 850. Although it was only a radio recorder with SW reception it is very demanded among collectors! Some of the devices might be available on common fleamarkets at a very low price, but there you should check the drive's function first.

Satellit 4000



Satellit 4000

Below: The 1969 Concert Boy 210 (Transistor 4000).
Some features are common with Satellit 4000 stereo.

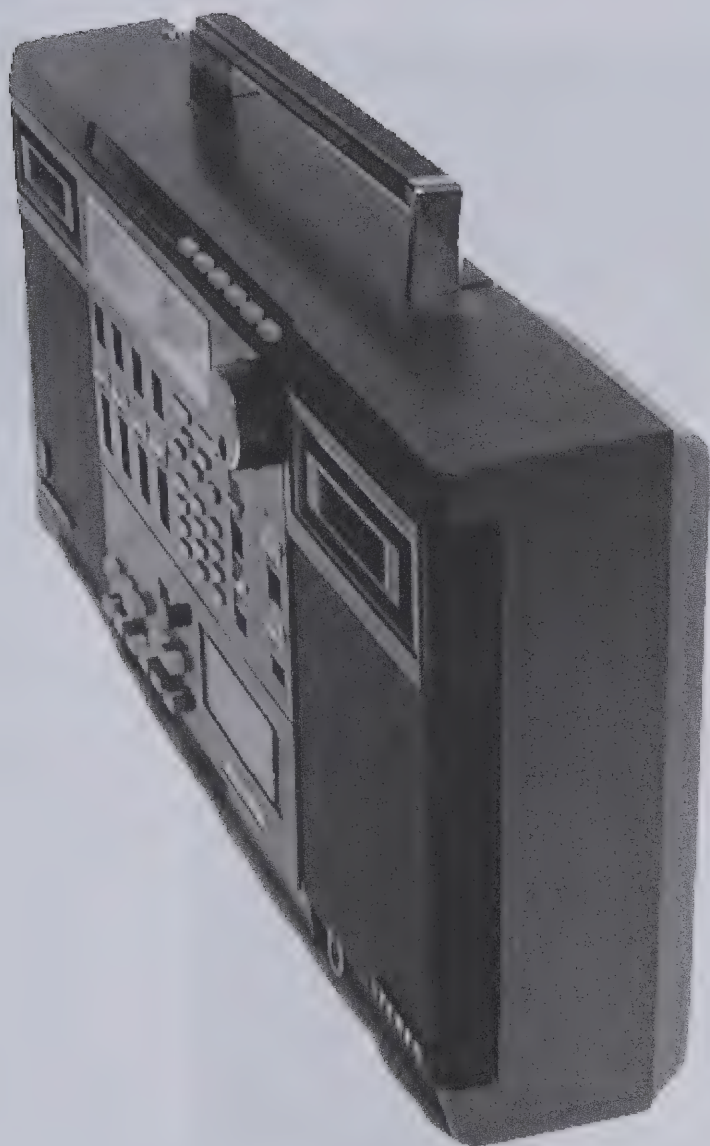


The table below is: A piece of Grundig 1984 catalog.
Satellit 400 a radio-recorder only?

Radio-Recorder

| | Party-Center 2000 HiFi ¹⁾ | Party-Center 1000 | Satellit Rec. 4000 | RR 3600 |
|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Ausgangsleistung (Watt) bei Netzbetrieb (Musikleistung) | 2x25 | 2x20 | 2x7 | 2x10 |
| bei Batteriebetrieb (Nenn- — Sinusleistung nach DIN 45 324) | 2x2,5 | 2x2,5 | 2x2 | 2x2 |
| Laufsprecher | 2 Boxen | 2 Boxen | 4 | 4 |
| Wellenbereiche | U, K, M, L | U, K, M, L | U, 2xK, M, L | U, K, M, L |
| Stationsspeicher | 10 | 6xU | 9xU, 9xK1, 9xK2, 4xM, 4xL | 6xU |
| UKW-Scharfeinstimmung (AFC) | — | ● | — | ● |
| Batteriekontrolle/Abstimmenszeige | ● ²⁾ | ● ²⁾ | ● ²⁾ | —/● |

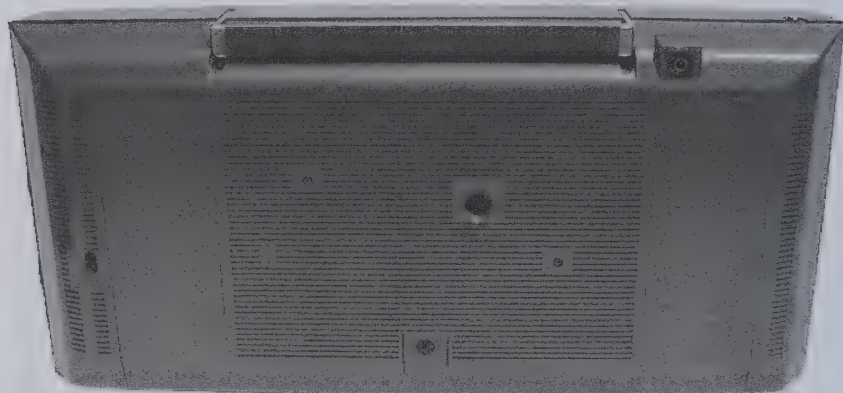
Satellit 4000



Satellit 4000

Photo above: Rear, central positionized - the DIN-socket

Photo below: Left battery compartment for setup batteries



Satellit

600

| | |
|---|---|
| Build | 1983 to end 1985 |
| Dimensions | 50 x 24 x 20 cm |
| Weight | 8,5 kg |
| Body | plastic, black |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no more divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr |
| | double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | three |
| Display | Analogous and Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated 8 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 60, 16 for FM, 34 for SW 4 for LW and 8 for MW |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line) Earphone Line-in and Line-out External Aerial Tape control (auto-start) |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 1.398,- |

1983: After some experiments Grundig brought another great radio on the market. The Satellit 600, that replaced the Satellit 3400, was a completely new device. First time it was possible to tune the pre-selection separately. This could be manually or by the automatic. Although the size of the body didn't really impress much through elegance, the chassis could still be used even if the body was completely removed. This was quite beneficial for the production process and if repairs had to be done. Many of the technical details had actually been well thought out. Gums were used for the bearing of the power transformer, whereby it was kept in an almost floating position. Six D-size batteries or the well known accumulator 476 were necessary if you wanted to use the Satellit as a portable radio. For the first time it was then made possible to enter the frequency directly through a keyboard with ten keys. This not quite cheap concept was therefore introduced in all the three new releases, i.e. not only in the S 600 but also in the S 300 and the S 4000. Thereby, it could finally be dispensed with the need of a drum tuner, but not with the need of an analogous scale. The keyboard could be opened from the outside, what actually proved to be favorable under certain circumstances, e.g. if the illumination had to be exchanged. The device had a number of useful extras, such as a triple switching for the AM band width, the possibility to control the input sensitivity on AM and 60 memories, 32 of these were thought for SW use. After the AM range frequency had been entered, the preselector and the dial indicator followed, driven by an electronically complicated motor system. This was realised through toothed wheels, pinions and tooth racks in the newly developed variometer assembly. Nevertheless, this unit could be turned off to make the pieces follow by manual operation. The different assemblies were connected with modern contact plugs. On the right side of the front an aerial trimmer for the tuning of an external aerial was integrated. A new device cost DM 1,400. Collectors are willing to pay more than \$350 USD for a Satellit 600 in good condition, for a mint 600 even \$500 USD. If you'd like to buy one, you should check if the motor control is working. 4500 units with a golden scale has been made in fall 1983. Approx. 25.000 units had a black scale (1984 / 1985)

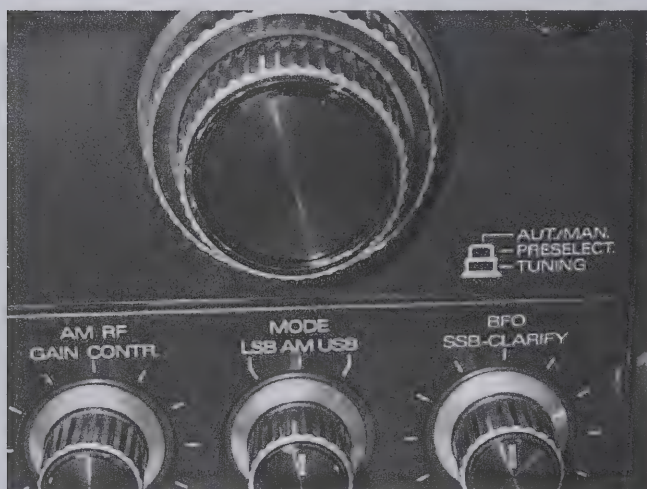
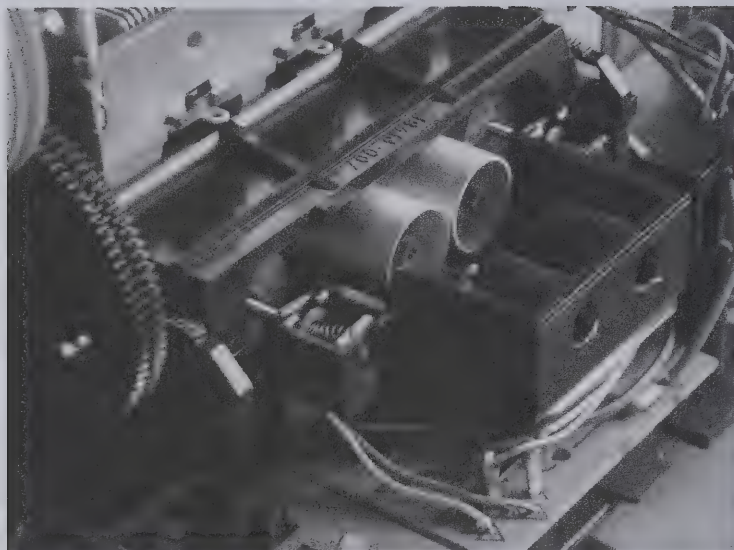
Satellit 600



Satellit 600

Photo above: The variometer module

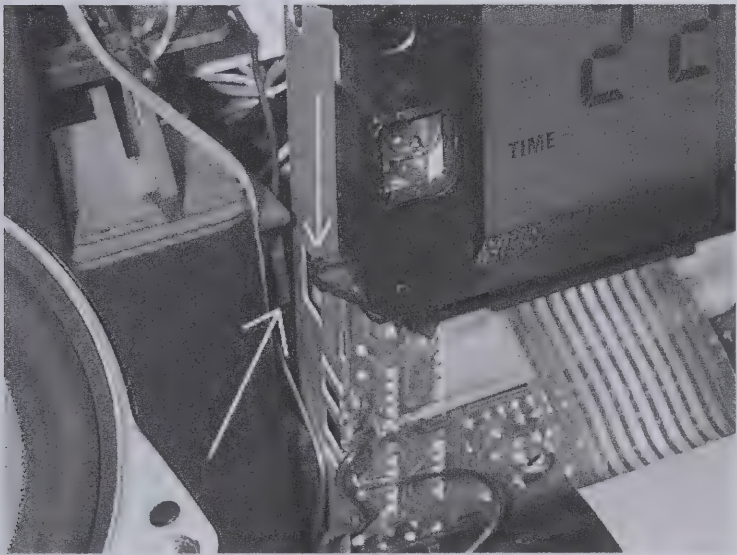
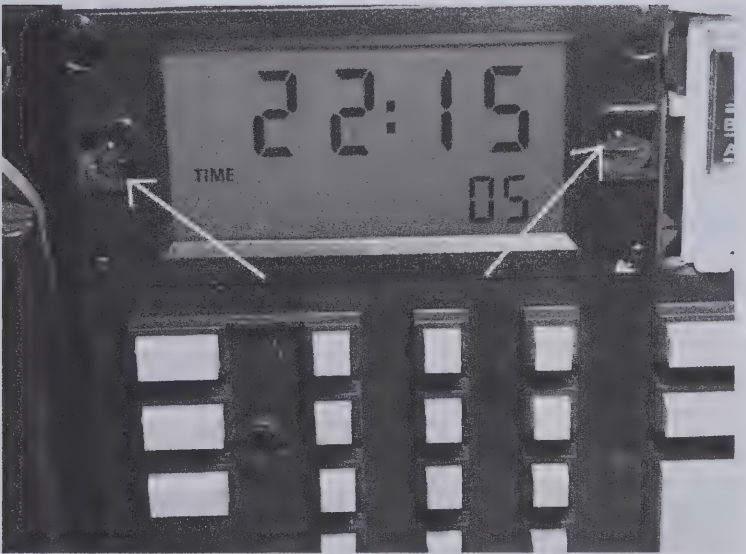
Photo below: Metal made switches



Satellit 600

Two lamps to illuminate the clock (see arrows)

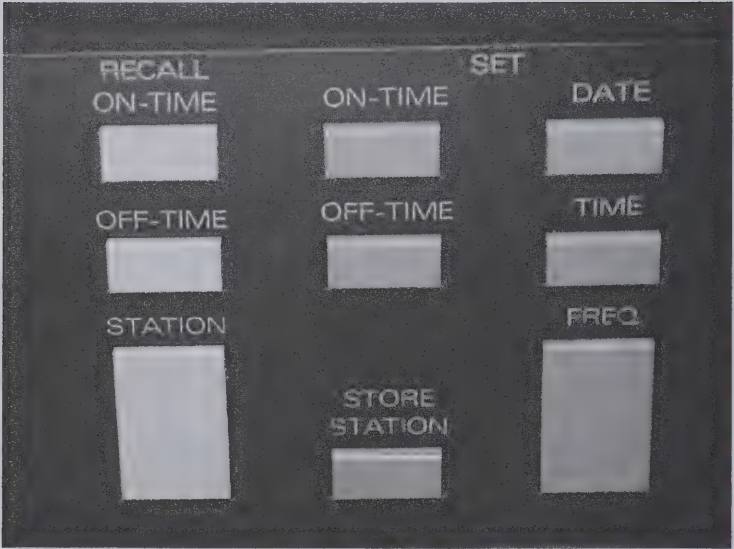
Photo below: Two snaps are fixing the clock-unit



Satellit 600

Photo above: Timer and memory block

Photo below: Owner's Manual (1983)



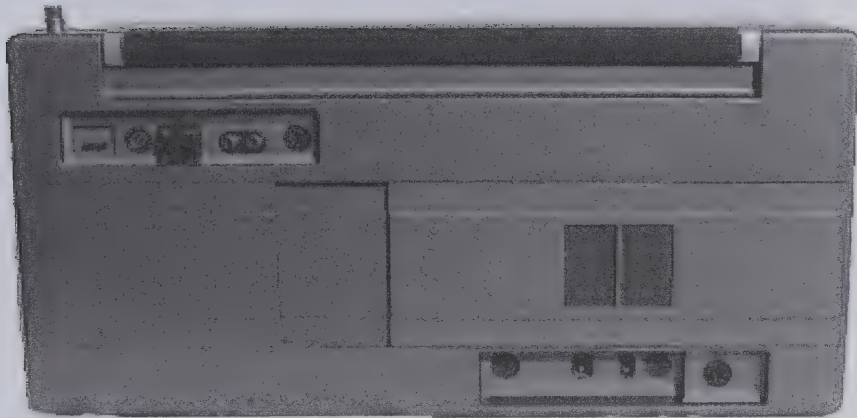
Satellit

650

| | |
|---|---|
| Build | 1986 to Dec. 1991 |
| Dimensions | 50 x 24 x 20 cm |
| Weight | 8,5 kg |
| Body | plastic, black and grey |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no more divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr, later to 10mtr double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | three |
| Display | Analogous and Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2,5 Watt Battery-operated 8 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 60, 16 for FM, 34 for SW 4 for LW and 8 for MW |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Tape) Earphone Line-in and Line-out External Aerial Tape control (auto-start) |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 1.498,- |

The first devices of this series were „Grey-blue“. International 650's code was: G-RV 57; older 650 Professional one's was: G-RV 56. Newer 650's (anthracite only) at fall 1989 got the code: G-RV 58-51 P. Besides that, they didn't show any big differences to the S 600 in their design, except that the possibility to connect a DF aerial for navigation in the LW range was given. The socket was installed on the front of the device just as the switch to control the aerial. It stays open why the tuning control of the external aerial for the radio bands wasn't taken over from the S 600. After the licensing regulations in Germany had been loosened in autumn 1988 the radio was also available with an extended SW unit for up to 30,000 kHz on the German market since fall 1989. In 1991 still the name of the Satellit 650 appeared in receiver tests and buying advises of trade magazines, even though the radios were then lovingly called "modern baroque". This receiver was offered simultaneously to the S 400 and its successor, the S 500. The fact that none of the two modern radios S 400 / S 500 became that popular the Satellit 650 had been was remarkable. In October 1991 Grundig decided to take the S 650 out of the programme. With the then presented Satellit 700 a more efficient but considerably smaller and lighter receiver was put on the market. Moreover, the price of the Satellit 650, that was DM 1,498, was much higher than the price of the Satellit 700. In memory of the big satellites and as a last chance to buy one, Grundig offered 1,000 devices as a final edition from autumn 1991 on. With each of these 1,000 devices a certificate indicating the current edition number, technical and historical documents about the Satellit series as well as a pair of headphones were enclosed. The current and certificated edition number was also engraved on the body. The "code" engraved in the bottom of the body was here G-RV 58 51 AB-P. This one was the most expensive Satellit of all the series with its new price of almost DM 1,500. Today the 650 receiver is still in use in many places. That's why nowadays the value of a used one respectively the price of a collector's item is at about \$400 to \$550 USD. Yet some of the devices "Final Edition", that were in mint condition, have changed hands for US \$ 800.

Satellit 650



Satellit 650

Upper pic: Until fall 1988 radio grey-blue in color.

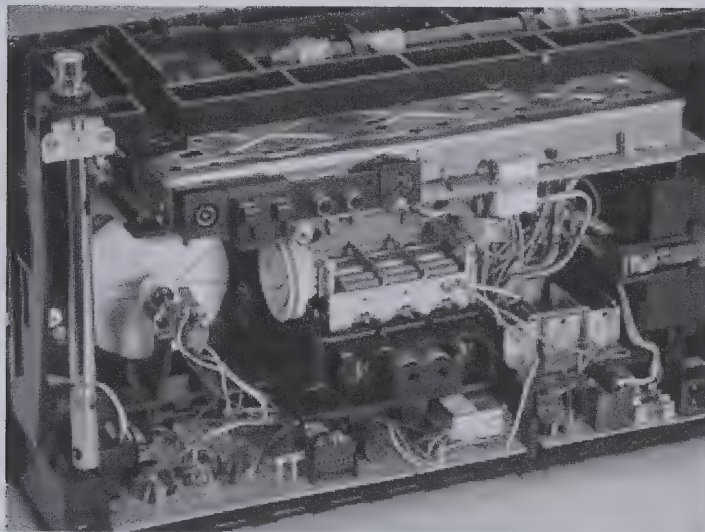
Picture below: Another design plus the antracite color indicates a new series (1989 to 1991).



Satellit 650

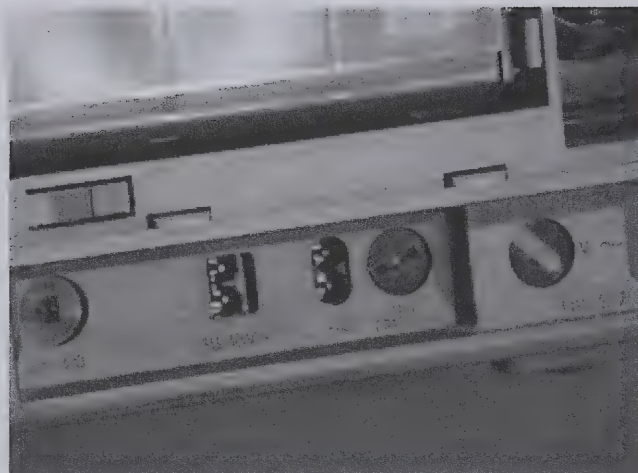
Removed body

Photo below: satellit 650 Final Edition, here #400



Satellit 650

Connection sockets at the rear



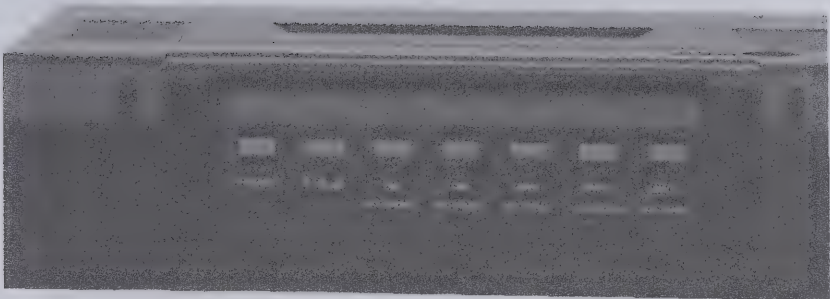
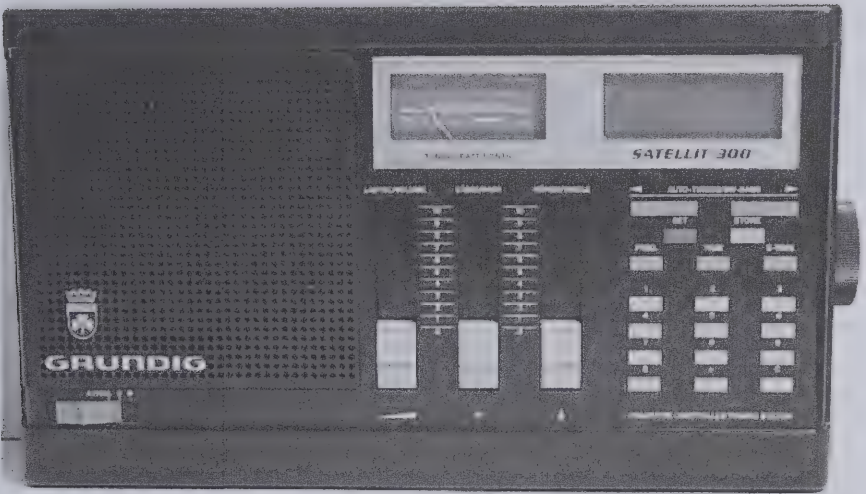
Satellit

300

| | |
|---|--|
| Build | 1983 to end 1985 |
| Dimensions | 31 x 18 x 7 cm |
| Weight | 2,1 kg |
| Body | plastic, black or brown |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | 2 |
| SW-Range | 75 to 13 mtr single conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Battery-operated 2 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 8 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | no |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 35, 9 for FM, 18 for SW 4 for LW and 4 for MW |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | by toggle switch |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line) Earphone External Aerial 110 / 220 V Main Power |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 450,- |

This digitally controlled device reminds strongly of the Yacht Boy 700. The very first units has been made in silver with cromiumplated buttons. Probably Grundig marketing dept. understand both radios are looking too similar? That might be the reason, the Satellit 300 got's quick another color - black. But the S 300 had no band width switch and no SSB unit to receive single side band transmissions. Nevertheless, compared with the battle-ships 3400 respectively 600 it was a cheap alternative. The radio could store 35 frequencies and had a programmable timer function to turn the set on automatically. Sound and volume had to be regulated by slide controls again! The integrated power pack or six C-size batteries had to be used to supply it. To store the data, three supplementary AA-size batteries were needed. The device could be tuned by using a turn knob, by entering the frequency directly through the keyboard or through a scan mode. The direct frequency entering however was something you had to get used to. First you had to chose the wave range through a press key, then to press the "Set" key. After that, the frequency had to be entered through the keyboard. But still that was not enough! Finally the "Freq." key had to be used to activate the set. The wave ranges and the display illumination were operated through seven tap keys on the upper side of the device. The eight-piece aerial was no Satellit aerial, but proceeded from the Yacht Boy. Though the 2 watt sine output power seemed little, it was sufficient to listen to all radio bands. A new item cost DM 450 and was considerably cheaper than the S 3400 / S 600 had been. But it's certainly true that this radio was not more like a Yacht Boy, even the modified 300a with better AM-IF Filter. A Grundig quotation: "We have learned from the mistake we made with the S 300." Today it's difficult to find a Satellit 300 on the second hand market. For a used one in good condition \$250 USD or more should be taken into account. An mint 300 could cost you \$400 USD. As an advice, some of the devices might be sold on fleamarkets for \$30 because their appearance reminds rather of cheap supermarket radios.

Satellit 300



Satellit 300
Ultra-rare model in silver.

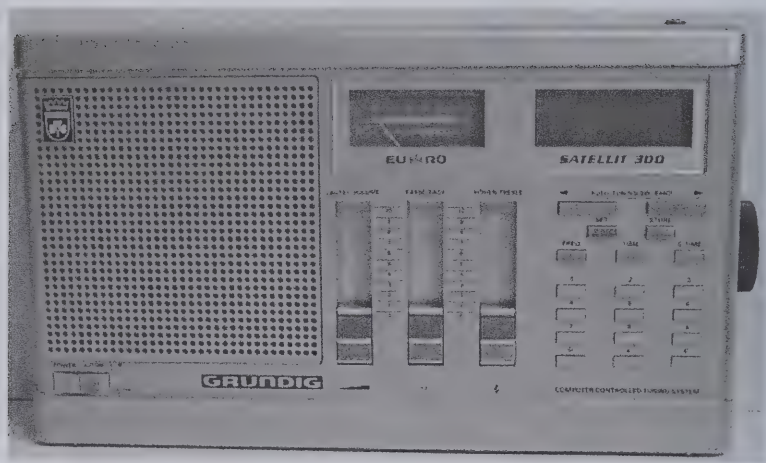
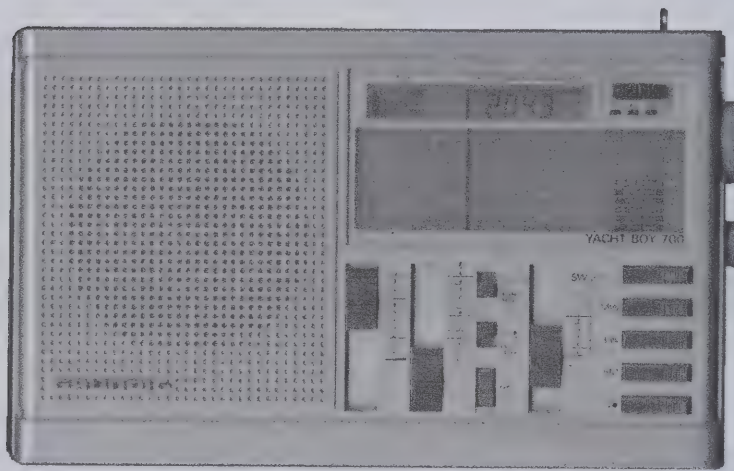
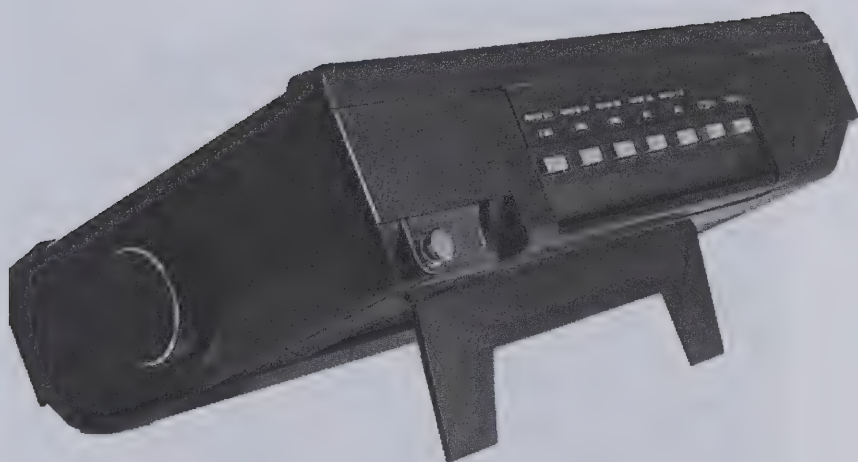


Photo below: Grundig Yacht Boy 700



Satellit 300
Convenient operation by tilted position



Satellit 300



Satellit

400

| | |
|--|---|
| Build | 1986 to end 1988 |
| Dimensions | 31 x 18 x 7 cm |
| Weight | 2,15 kg |
| Body | plastic, grey |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr (later to 10mtr) double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | one |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Battery-operated 3 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 11 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 24, free selectable |
| Dial illumination by key (Battery operated) | |
| Connection-Sockets | 1 DIN Socket (Line) Earphone External Aerial External 9 V Power Pack 110 / 220 V Main Power |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 650,- |

Compared with the previous model its appearance didn't show many differences, the body was almost identical. First of all it's the Grey-blue body that catches the eye, just as the subdued anthracite loudspeaker panel does. The Satellit 400 was (again) equipped with the "right" aerial that consisted in 11 pieces. However, experts know that this is only the small 118cm-long version. One technical improvement was e.g. that from then on the SW range started at 1,612 kHz and ended at 26,100 kHz. International series up to 30.000 kHz. To avoid image frequencies the double conversion principle was applied. Grundig had transferred the plug for an external aerial from the back to the right side of the device. To guarantee a comfortable use on the table, the fold away handle on the back could be pulled out, just as it had been the case with the preceding type. The S 400 disposes of an SSB unit. The tap keys for the wave ranges were placed on the front, what made the upper side of the device plain and free of control elements. The strong signal resistance left a bit to be desired and therefore the DX / local switch was added. One of the radio's characteristics is its clear front. Working with the device has become easier. Enter the frequency, then press the "Freq." key – done! The power pack was installed firmly, just as in the S 300. Yet, the device could be supplied "from the outside" by using a 9v power pack. Battery or accumulator supply was also possible. Six C-size batteries were then needed to supply the set and three AA-size batteries for the clock and the memories. The amplifier unit alone could be used through the German standard socket for line in / out combined with the AUX key. The 3 watt sine output power during power supply was quite respectable. Besides this, the user had the possibility to store a second time. All this made the set a usable radio that unfortunately had one disadvantage. It came years too late, because the numerous radios that were produced in the Far East caused a stiff competition. The price of a new one was DM 650, today's price of a used one is at about \$250 USD, for one in mint condition with papers you even have to pay \$400 USD. Beware if 400 Professional is running up to 30.000 kHz! Somebody opened and "modified" it

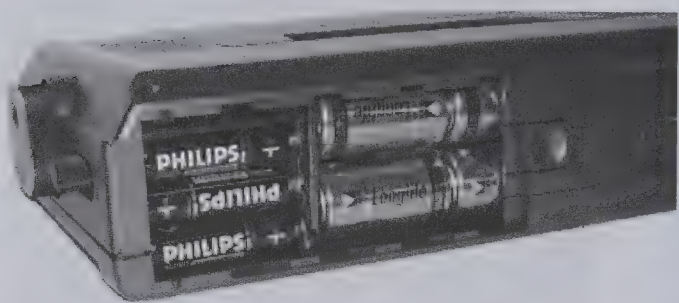
Satellit 400
Factual elegance made in Bavaria



Satellit 400
Owner's manual



Photo below: 9 Batteries in the Satellit 400



Satellit 400
Connection Sockets



Satellit 400
Rear



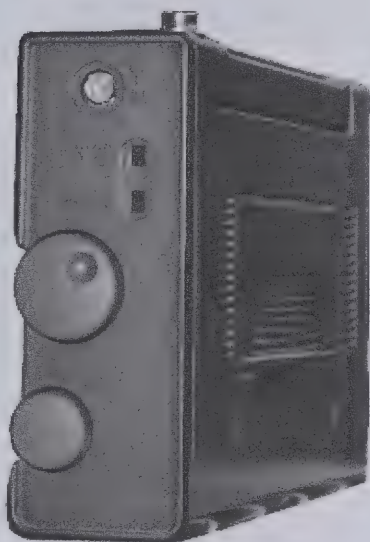
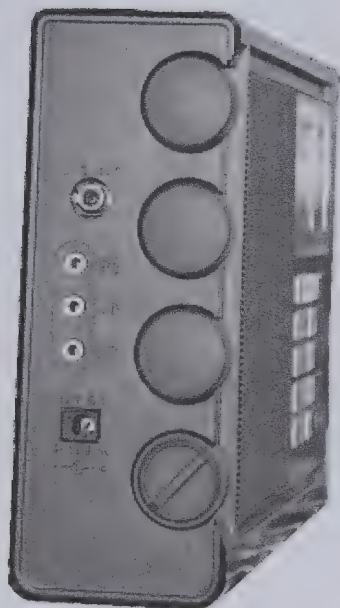
Satellit

500

| | |
|---|--|
| Build | 1989 to end 1991 |
| Dimensions | 30 x 18 x 7 cm |
| Weight | 1,8 kg |
| Body | plastic, black |
| Ranges | FM, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 11 mtr, later to 10 mtr double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 1 Watt Battery-operated 1,5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 11 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 42, free selectable plus 156 at the ROM-Table |
| Dial illumination (Battery operated) | automaticly by key input keys also illuminated |
| Connection-Sockets | Line-out (Line) Earphone External Aerial External 9 V Power Pack External Loudspeaker Tape control (auto-start) Headphone GDH series |
| Accessories | |
| New price | DM 748,- |

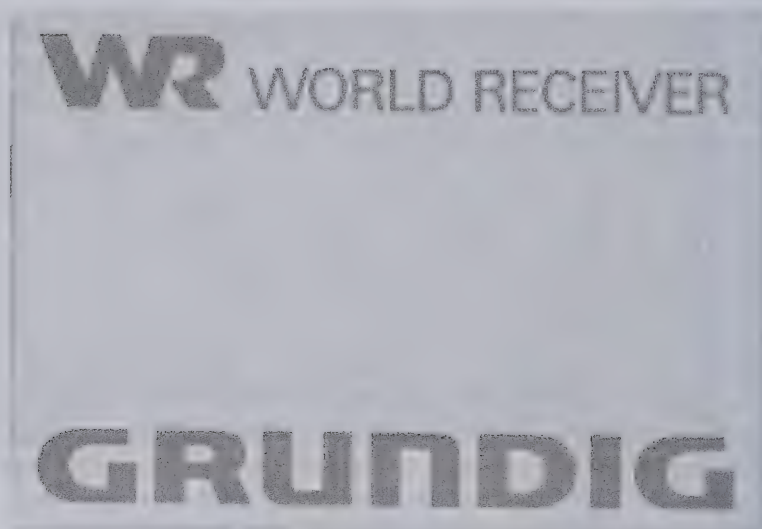
This radio was part of the Grundig program for two years, i.e. from 1989 to 1991. It was the successor of the Satellit 400 and at the same time a cheap alternative to the S 650. Probably no DX fan had replaced the S 650 by a S 500! For the first time a multifunctional display was integrated. Thus it was possible to label the 42 memos alpha numerically on the display. The double conversion system disposed of a synchronous demodulator to suppress interference. Again Grundig had replaced the slide controls of the output unit by turn controls. Something quite similar happened with the power pack, because the producer didn't have an over all concept for this unit. The S 500 / S 700 were again supplied by the external NR 90 Grundig power pack. At the beginning, this series showed strong differences in quality. If you had a defective device, strong local FM stations could reach through the high frequency bands of the SW range. For barely DM 800 the SW listener got a modern radio with SW and SSB. The AM unit wasn't completely free of noise. A fine feature was the display illumination during battery or accumulator supply. After a new frequency had been entered, the illumination was turned on for a few instants. The smallest SW step was 100 kHz. The 1,5 watt output power was quite respectable. By using four D-size batteries it was possible to listen to the radio for up to 90 hours under way. A testing mode, see also chapter S 700, could be activated. The radio had a band width switch for AM use as well as a DX / local switch. The German normed output socket was replaced by a modern cinch plug, but unfortunately it could only be used for mono line out. Three 3.5mm jack sockets were thought for the use of headphones, an external loudspeaker and a cassette recorder control. The "Lock" control blocked the keyboard, if it was touched inadvertently. Since autumn 1990 the SW range reached up to 30,000 kHz, before it had ended at 26,100 kHz. A used device in good condition shouldn't cost more than \$150 USD. For radios in a excellent shape, however, you might have to spend about \$200 USD. Mint in box up to \$350, more you shouldn't spend. Beware 500's with a label "Professional 26.100 kHz" at the bottom, while the radio is running up tp 30.000 kHz. This radio was opened and "extended" by somebody !

Satellit 500



Satellit 500

Owner's manual 1990, Photo below: Short-wave guide 1990



Kurzwellen-Fibel Guide des Ondes Courtes

GRUNDIG



DEUTSCHE WELLE



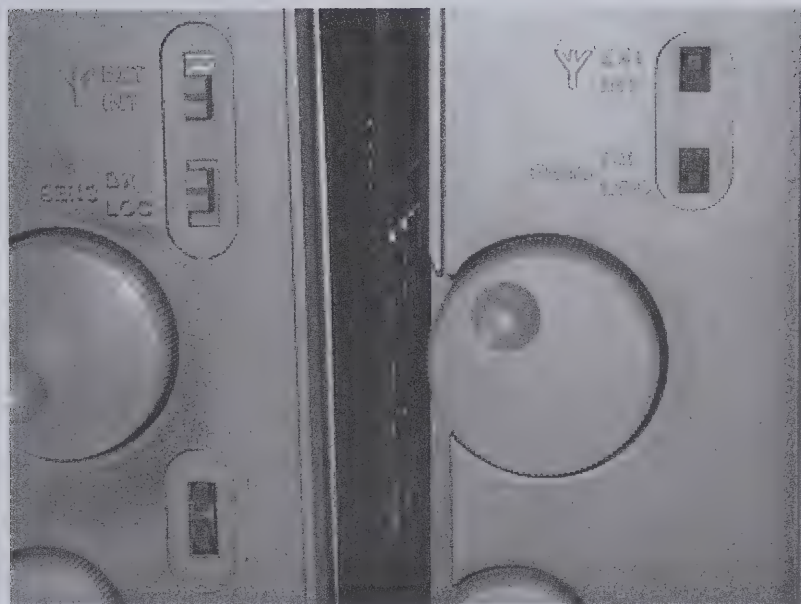
Shortwave-Guide

Guía de Ondas Cortas

Satellit 500

Right: Satellit 500 see the small switches

Left: Satellit 700, bigger switches and clarify for SSB



Satellit 500
The original package

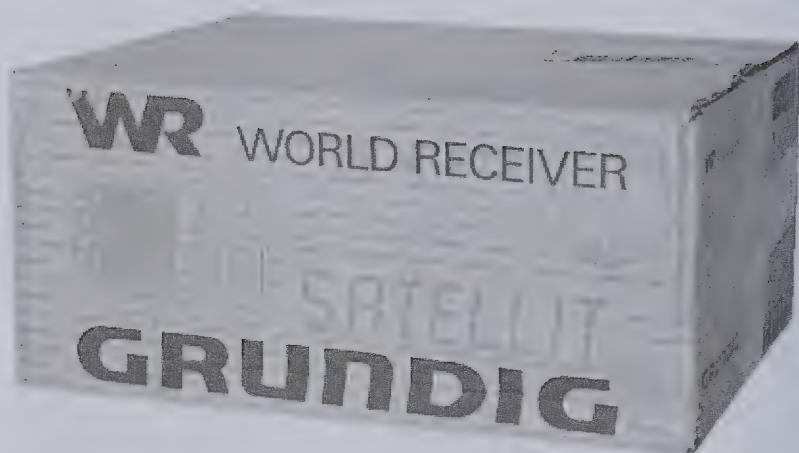
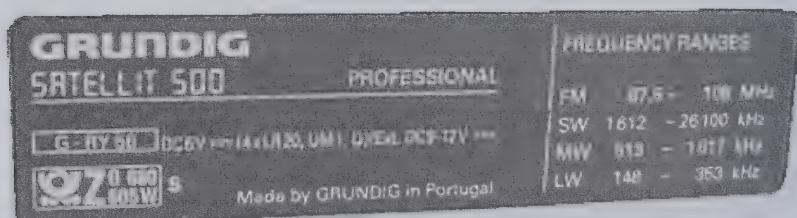


Photo below:
G-RY 56 stand for Satellit 500 Professional (German national market)
A radio with such a label should *not* tune up 30,000 kHz. If it does, it
has been opened!



Satellit

700

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Build | 1992 to March 1996 |
| Dimensions | 30 x 18 x 7 cm |
| Weight | 1,8 kg |
| Body | plastic, anthracite |
| Ranges | FM-RDS, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr, double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | two |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 1 Watt Battery-operated 1,5 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 11 Elements |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 512 extendable to 2.048, plus 120 at the ROM-Table |
| Dial illumination | by slide switch (Battery operated) |
| Connection-Sockets | Stereo Line-out Headphone External Aerial External 9 V Power Pack External Loudspeaker Tape control (auto-start) |
| Accessories | Headphone GDH series |
| New price | DM 900,- |

In October 1991 Grundig presented its newest product on the International Radio and Television Fair (IFA) in Berlin. Only at a second look one could distinguish it from the S 500. The S 700 had the same body and therefore the same size and weight as the S 500. But technically it was completely different. It actually replaced two devices, namely the Satellit 500 and the very successful Satellit 650. As standard it had 512 memories that could be extended up to 2,048 by inserting EEPROM memofiles. This one was the first portable radio with an RDS system for the FM range. On the AM range a preselector was working constantly (also Satellit 500), the telescopic aerial tuned to this preselector made an external aerial (almost) unnecessary. The synchronous demodulator was replaced by a synchronous detector, so if a side band showed interference, it could be turned off almost entirely. The extended FM range from 78,3 to 109 MHz, the memory functions and some menu controlled extra functions are only some of the characteristics of this device that was available since January 1992. The two switches for the aerial and the band width were enlarged and, during battery supply, the display illumination could be activated through a slide switch for a few seconds. When the device was turned off, only the left small glass socket light was burning faintly. To exchange the small light some sensitivity and patience is needed. The whole device can only be taken to pieces, if you start at the back. The lights are all soldered in. It seems as if one of the IC programmers wanted to perpetuate his memory by introducing his date of birth. So the testing mode can be activated by choosing the code "050251" and then pressing the "store" key, the device must be turned on to do so. If you chose the figures "123456" before turning the set on, the device is then to the exhibition mode and can't be used. By repeating this procedure the set can be tuned back to its normal function. In the MW range this radio from Bavaria shows all its abilities, especially the low noise in the power output unit might be mentioned in this context. The last series got little stronger LCD read-out, no dust cover and anthracite owners manual. Today used devices in good condition can be acquired for about \$250 USD, mint in box all papers, then \$400 and more.

Satellit 700



Satellit 700

Behind the removable hatch are slots for the three memofiles. To remove the memofiles, a small plastic-made pliers was added.

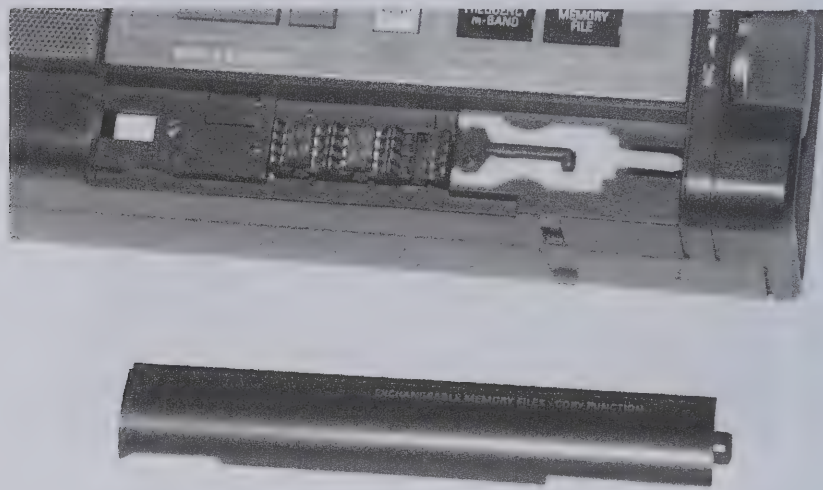
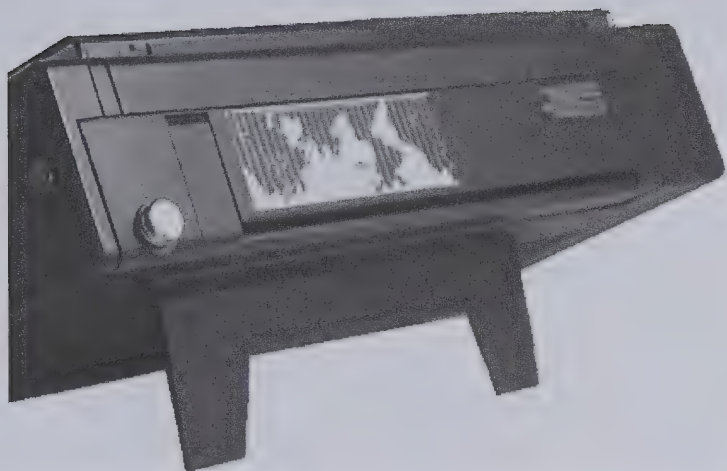


Photo below: The power pack NR 60



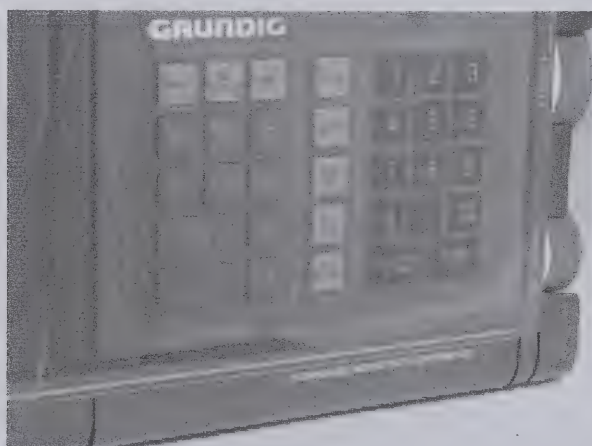
Satellit 700

Radio in „working“ position.



Satellit 700

To protect the radio and keep it clean from dust, a transparent cover was added in the first series, until 1994 only.



Satellit

900

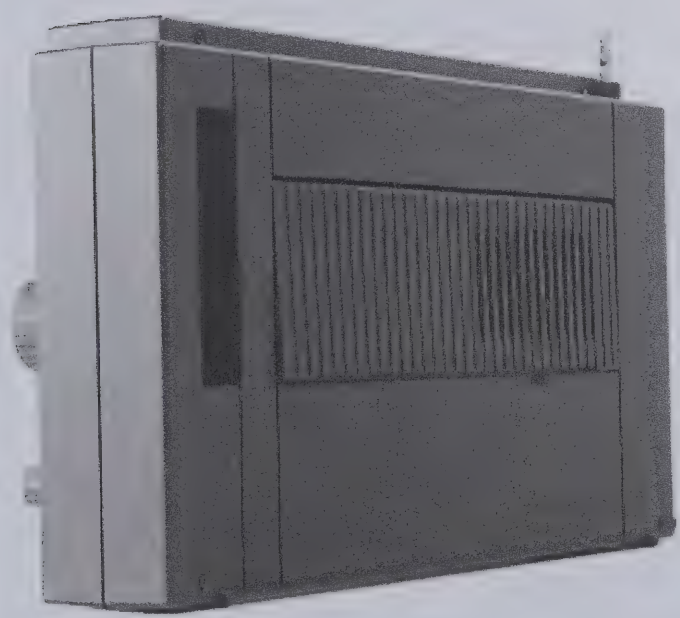
| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Build | Summer 1995 |
| Dimensions | 33 x 18 x 6 cm |
| Weight | 1,8 kg |
| Body | plastic, grey |
| Ranges | FM-RDS, FM-OIRT-Band, MW, SW, LW starts at 100kHz |
| SW-Bands | no divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr, double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandsread | no |
| Band Width | three |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power (Sine-power) | 0,5 / 1 Watt Battery-operated 1 / 3 Watt Main-operated second data in Boost-mode |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 9 Elements, 100 cm |
| Powerpack | build in |
| SSB | build in synchron detector |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory space | 512 extendable to 2.048, free selectable plus ROM-Table |
| Dial illumination | by button (Battery operated) |
| Connection-Sockets | Stereo Line-out Line-in (mono) Earphone External Aerial External 9 V Power Pack External Loudspeaker Tape control (auto-start) Computer serial-bus |
| New price | DM 1.000,- (planned) |

The planning of the Satellit 900 goes back to the year 1993. It took almost two years to develop it until finally, in August 1995, the device was presented by request on the IFA in Berlin, but it was presented with greatest caution, because at that time the CPU that had been delivered didn't comply with the quality demands Grundig made. Therefore only ten finished devices have been produced of which nine have stayed at Grundig's until today. It was planned to start selling the type in January 1996, but the date had to be postponed and was finally given up at the end of 1996. The CPU producer wasn't able to meet the heavy demands Grundig made. The development and production of this small pre series had swallowed enormous sums, but a radio that only guaranteed a bad reception would have caused the Grundig group a loss of prestige and thus a much bigger damage. There would definitely be no S 900, except under licence if all the strict quality demands and criteria would be fulfilled. Some of the control elements proceed from the Yacht Boy 500, the store including the memofiles are compatible with the S 700. The display was replaced by a full DOT field with 160 x 24 pixels and was thought for frequency, station name, store, times, radio text etc. It had a size of 11.3 x 8.3cm. Compared with the S 700 the most important innovations were the triple band width switch on AM, the extended FM range from 65 to 108MHz, the Boost turn switches to increase the output power 3 or 4 times, a scrolling display for all the stores of a memofiles, the AM tuning in steps of 50Hz, a line-in plug as well as the possibility to use it as a computer interface. For the first time the aerial of a Satellit was on the left side of the body and it's easy to explain why. The modern digital technology causes interference, even if combined with a big display. The farrest point from this source was on the very left. The Satellit 900 was to cost DM 1,000 and a production of six years had been conceived. This radio was meant to built the bridge between new radio technologies, as e.g. DAB, and the old ones.

Publisher's note:

This model would eventually be brought to market in the United States as the Eton E1. A model E1 XM was also produced that could additionally receive the XM satellite subscription service with optional XM antenna module.

Satellit 900



Satellit 900

Behind the (open) lid: Sockets for three memofiles, display contrast regulator, the reset-button and PC-serial connection socket.

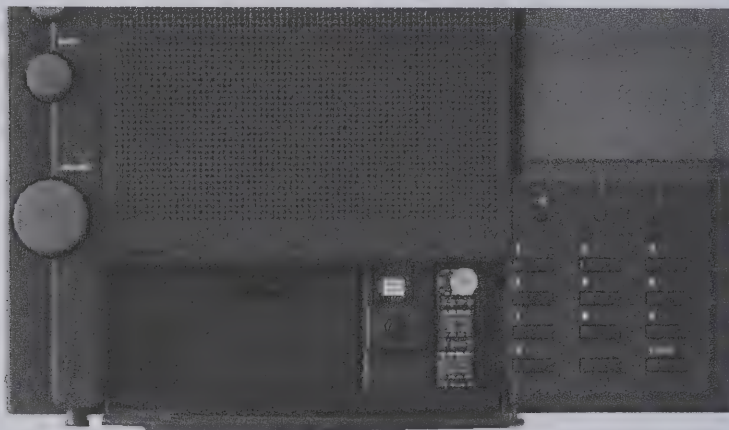
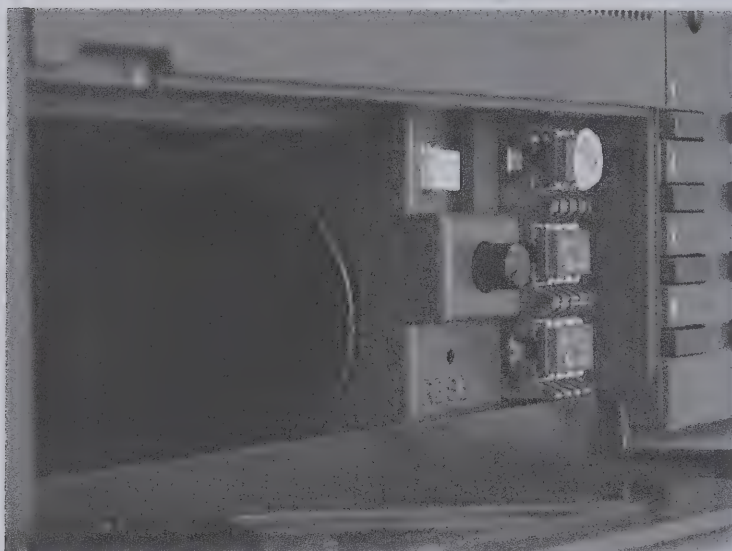
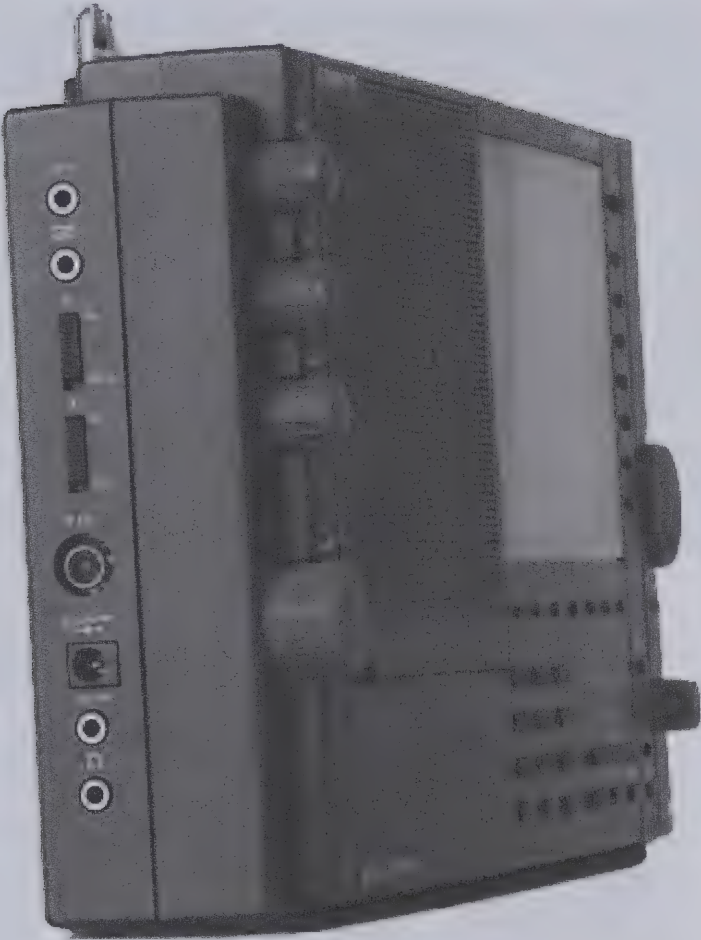


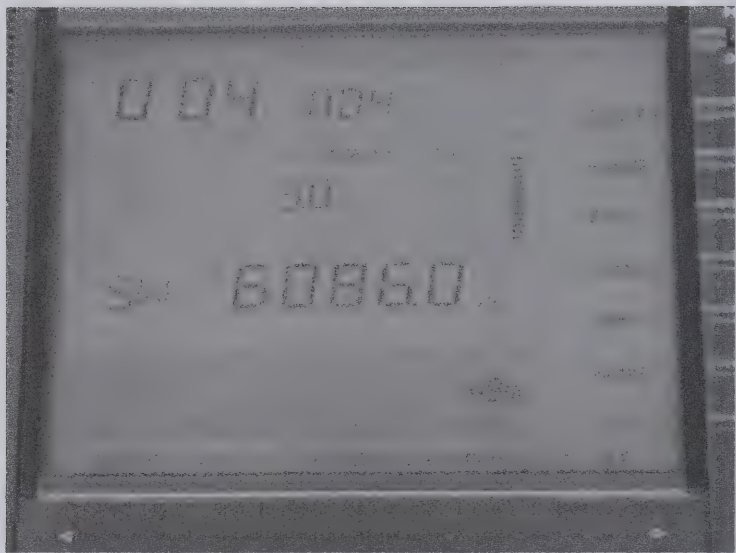
Photo below: Behind the second removable lid is the battery-case to insert 4 D cells.



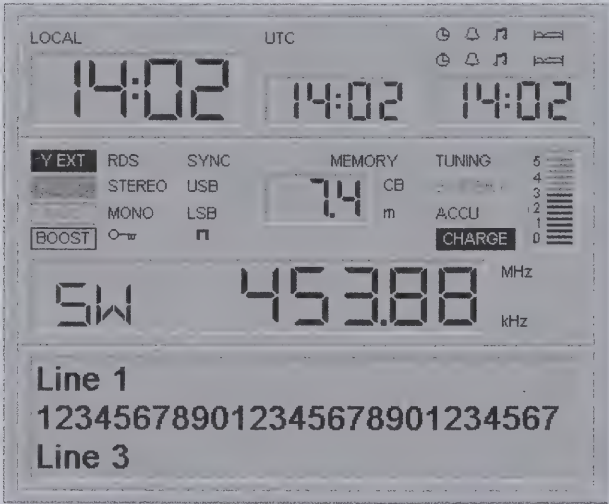
Satellit 900
All connection sockets



Satellit 900
Huge multi-display



For external control, a software program was developed. It should be possible to operate the Satellit 900 by a computer.



Satellit

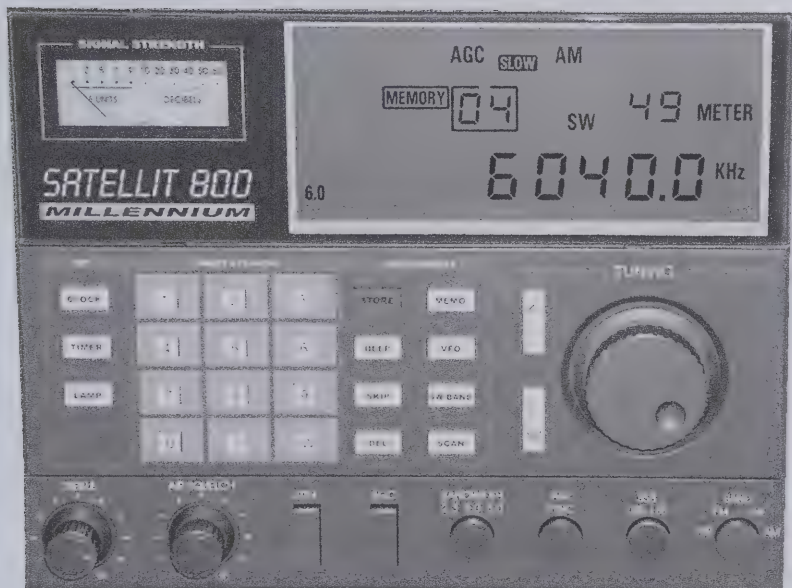
800

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Build | End of 1999 to ? |
| Dimensions | 53 x 24 x 22 cm |
| Weight | 6,6 kg |
| Body | plastic, grey |
| Ranges | FM, VHF, MW, LW, SW |
| SW-Bands | no divisions |
| SW-Range | 160 to 10 mtr |
| | double conversion |
| Drum-Tuner | no, direct key input |
| Bandspread | no |
| Band Width | three |
| Display | Digital |
| Output-Power | 2 Watt Battery-operated |
| (Sine-power) | 2 Watt Main-operated |
| Aerial (Telescope) | 13 Elements |
| Powerpack | external |
| SSB | build in |
| Clock | yes |
| Timer | yes |
| Memory | 70, free selectable |
| Dial illumination | by pushing lamp switch |
| (Battery operated) | control |
| Connection-Sockets | Line |
| | Earphone |
| | 9 V external Power Pack |
| | External Aerial |
| | Aerial PL- Socket |
| Accessories | |
| New price | \$499 USD (DM 1.050,-) |

In fall 1999, some information about a new radio called Satellit 800 appeared in the trade magazines. Somewhat later this news started to take shape and could then also be found in the internet. In the year 2000 edition of the WRTH, the World's Radio and TV Handbook, the radio was offered officially for the first time at the price of US \$ 499 on the US market. In April 2000 the radio, that is made in China and distributed by Lextronix– an US company, is to be sold on the German market. Nowadays, there are no current negotiations for a licence release. Its appearance fits completely in with the great Satellit series. The last model had been the S 650. The Satellit 800 disposes of FM, MW, LW, the SW range till 30,000kHz and the VHF range from 118 to 137MHz. The big LCD display shows all the functions and switch positions the device has. The S 800 can be supplied through an external power pack or six D-size batteries. There are 70 memos disposable and the analogous signal strength readout gives information about the strength of the radio waves that fall in or about the battery voltage. The loudspeaker and the ferrite antenna (AM) are a little bit tiny. The 142cm–long telescopic antenna is placed on the right side and seems to be same as of Satellit 600 / 650. The two bars on the front are meant to face down the device to open the radio. There are sockets for loudspeakers, FM and AM aerials, headphones and line-out. 3 band widths on AM can be chosen and thus guarantee an optimal listening. What is really good is that the filters have been chosen on 6kHz, 4kHz and 2.3kHz. The narrow 2.3kHz filter is especially beneficial while using the single side band. Unfortunately there is no option for manual gain control, which is needed for SSB. According to tests in US the 800 guarantee an excellent reception. The 800 has been tested by Grundig laboratory in Germany with unsatisfying results. Therefore no license for Europe! The operating guides are written in English, French and Spanish only, what indicates that this radio is thought for the American continent. While recently radios have rather become smaller, the size of the Satellit 800 is out of all proportion to any battery supplied portable radio. It's distribution in Germany is rather unlikely. Is it an Grundig?

Satellit 800

Will this Satellit, made in China, ever come to the European market?



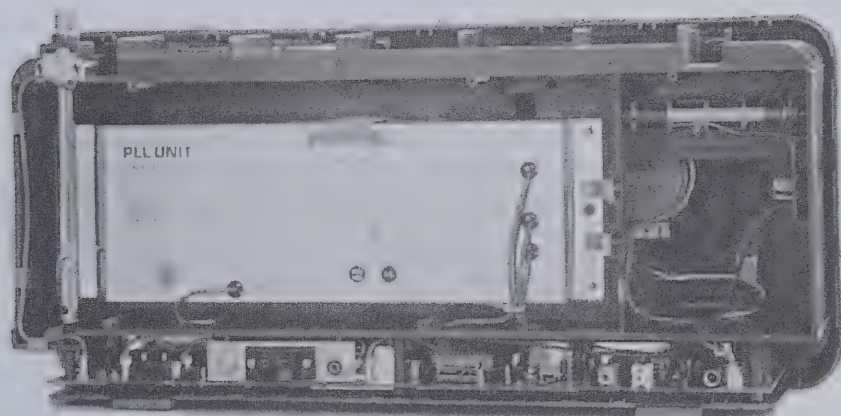
Satellit 800
Front and rear views.



Satellit 800

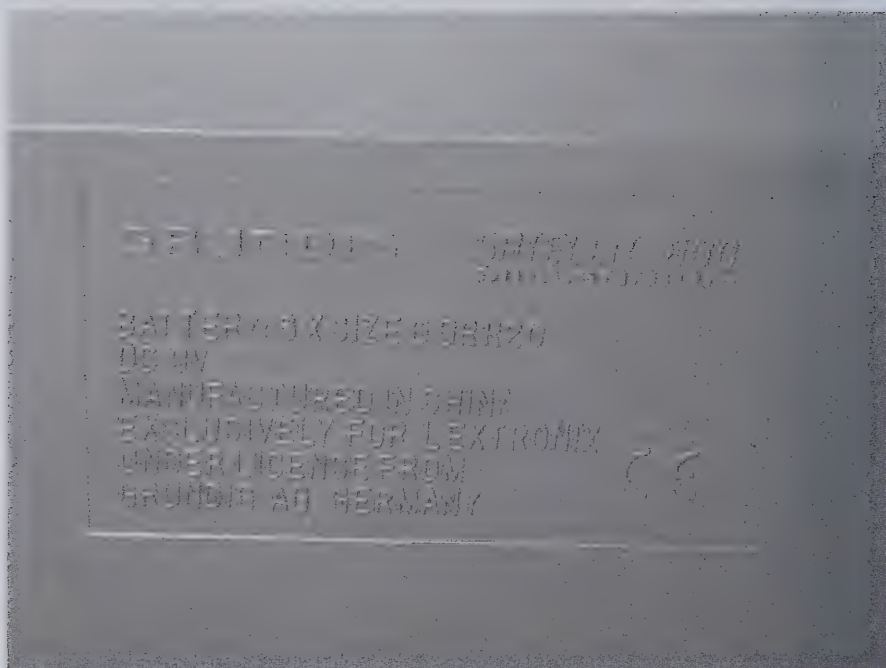
Photo above: A look inside . . .

Photo below: packaging



Satellit 800

Controversial imprint „Under License from ...“



| Model | IF Bandwidth at 6db | AF Power | AM IF (1.+ 2.) | Image Reject. |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 205 | 6,8kHz | 2 Watt | 460kHz | 46db |
| 208 | 4kHz / 6,8kHz | 2,5 Watt | 1,85MHz/460kHz | 48db |
| 210 | 4kHz / 6kHz | 2,5 Watt | 1,85MHz/460kHz | 50db |
| 1000 | 4kHz / 6kHz | 4 Watt | 1,85MHz/460kHz | 50db |
| 2000 | 3,4kHz / 6kHz | 4 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 52db |
| 2100 | 3,4kHz / 6kHz | 4 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 52db |
| 3000 | 3,4kHz / 6kHz | 5 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 56db |
| 3400 | 3,4kHz / 6kHz | 5 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 56db |
| 1400 | 4kHz | 4 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 52db |
| 2400 | 4kHz | 2x4 Watt | 2MHz/460kHz | 52db |
| 4000 | 4kHz | 2x4 Watt | 460kHz | 50db |
| 300 | 4kHz | 2 Watt | 460kHz | 50db |
| 400 | 4kHz | 3 Watt | 54,5MHz/450kHz | 54db |
| 600 | 2,7kHz / 4,8kHz / 6kHz | 8 Watt | 54,5MHz/450kHz | 70db |
| 650 | 2,7kHz / 4,8kHz / 6kHz | 8 Watt | 54,5MHz/450kHz | 70db |
| 500 | 3,5kHz / 6kHz | 1,5 Watt | 54,5MHz/450kHz | 66db |
| 700 | 3,5kHz / 6kHz | 1,5 Watt | 54,5MHz/450kHz | 70db |
| 900 | 3kHz / 5kHz / 6,8kHz | 3 Watt | 54,5MHz/455kHz | unknown |
| 800 | 2,3kHz / 4kHz / 6 kHz | 2 Watt | 55,845MHz/455kHz | 63db |

Remarks:

Third bandwidth „superwide“ on model 3000, 3400, 600, 650, 800 and 900 is regarding to AF (Audio-part) only.

First AM IF at Satellit 210 Amateur is 2,5 MHz due to running the 160 meter band (± 1.8 MHz) as double conversion.

Audio output power listed above, indicates continues net power (regarding German Industry Standard), operated by AC.

All double conversion Satellit made until 1983 were single conversion radios below 5 MHz (5000 kHz) except 210 Amateur!

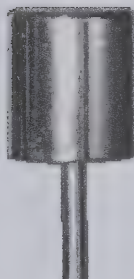
Newer Satellit (400,500,600,650,700,900) are using double conversion 1.6 MHz to 30 MHz

Satellit 205, 300 and 4000 were single conversion anyway.

Satellit Antennas



12 Elemente



13 Elemente



13 Elemente



11 Elemente



8 Elemente

Satellit Antennas

12 Element antenna: (taken from Ocean Boy 204)
Satellit 205

13 Element antenna with big tip
Satellit 208 / 210 / 1000 / 2000 / 2100 / 3000 / 3400

13 Element antenna with smaller tip
Satellit 1400 / 2400 / 600 / 650 und 800:

8 Element antenna
Satellit 300 / 4000

11 Element antenna
Satellit 400 / 500 / 700

9 Element antenne
Satellit 900

* last series Sat. 1400 and 2400 has been delivered
with small antenna tip.

Mutants

| | |
|-------|---|
| 205 | German model, Satellit stated under the main scale |
| 205 a | Two screws (instead one) to fix the hatch in the back |
| 205 | International model, Transistor 5000, different scale |
| 205 | International model, two screws, launched fall 1965 |
| 205 A | Radio-Amateur version, SSB build-in, other bands on drum |
| 208 | Body in grey, silver loudspeaker grill (rainbow) 1967 only |
| 208 | Body in black / silver (metal rainbow grill) national model |
| 208 | As above, only figures on the scale. International model |
| 208 | Body wooden-like |
| 208 | As above, only figures on the scale. International model |
| 210 | Body black / silver (metal rainbow grill) |
| 210 | As above, only figures on the scale. International model |
| 210 | Body wooden-like |
| 210 | As above, only figures on the scale. International model |
| 210 | Radio amateur version, HAM bands at the drum, black only |
| 1000 | Loudspeaker metal covered (mteal rainbow grill) |
| 1000 | As above, International model, called TR 6002. Int. model |
| 1000 | All in black (Profi-look), none aluminium-covered |
| 1000 | As above, called TR 6002. Figures only on scale. Int. model |
| 1000 | Loudspeaker wooden-like |
| 1000 | As above, called TR 6002, Figures only on scale. Int. model |
| 2000 | Loudspeaker metal covered (rainbow grill) |
| 2000 | Loudspeaker wooden-like |
| 2000 | Profi-Look, mainly in Black |
| 2000 | Loudspeaker cover in plastic made, edges in aluminium |
| 2100 | Loudspeaker cover in plastic made, edges in aluminium |
| 2100 | All in black (Profi-Look) |
| 2100 | Loudspeaker cover like Sat 3000 |
| 2100 | As above but all knobs in silver (like Satellit 3000) |
| 3000 | Body in black, knobs silver |
| 3000 | Body copper colored ! Knobs also. Very last edition. |
| 3400 | Body in black, Loudspeaker grill coarse meshed |
| 3400 | Body in black, Loudspeaker grill fine meshed with silver ring |
| 3400 | Body in brown, Loudspeaker grill fine meshed, no ring! |
| 1400 | Body in black, Loudspeaker grill coarse meshed + silver ring |
| 1400 | Body in brown, Loudspeaker grill fine meshed + silver ring |
| 2400 | Body in black, Loudspeaker grill coarse meshed + silver ring |
| 2400 | Body in brown, Loudspeaker grill fine meshed + silver ring |
| 2400 | Body in |
| 4000 | One version known only |
| 600 | First 4500 units with gold scale, end 1983 made |
| 600 | Black scale starting with serial # 804501 (1984 to 1985) |

Mutants

- 650 Blue-grey, Professional to 26.1 MHz, German model (1986)
- 650 Blue-grey, as above but International to 30 MHz, (1986)
- 650 Anthracite, Professional to 26.1MHz, German m. (fall 1988)
- 650 Anthracite, International, SW to 30 MHz (fall 1988)
- 650 Anthracite, replaces Prof. & International (fall 1990)
- 650 Anthracite, Final Edition , engraved edition number (1991)
- 300 Body in silver, all buttons in silver too.
- 300 Body in black, most buttons in grey
- 300 Model 300 a, better Filters (Ceramic)
- 400 Professional for native market to 26.1 MHz
- 400 International for export to 30 MHz
- 500 Professional, to 26.1 MHz (1988 to fall 1990)
- 500 International, to 30 MHz (1988 to fall 1990)
- 500 Italic, SW from 3950 to 26.100 kHz, LW to 302 kHz only
- 500 Late model, replaces Professional & International (fall 1990)
- 700 Normal model
- 700 Italic, SW from 3950 to 26.100 kHz, LW to 302 kHz only
- 900 One version known only (made in summer 1995)
- 800 First edition (end 1999)
- 800 Second & Third edition (fall 2000 & summer 2001)

Before you buy – check this

Good condition expected. Missing or broken antenna, damaged Loudspeaker-grill reduces value much. Also broken dial string, none working S-Meter or broken knobs / switchers.

Original papers, carrying bag or other accessories like SSB-unit, original box etc. increase collectors value dramatically !

Very good condition without any damage = 100%

Antenna damaged: - 20%

Wrong Satellitantenna: - 5%

Dial cord ripped: - 20%

Damaged body: - 15%

Loudspeaker grill with dents : -10% to -20%

Letters ribbed off: - 10%

S-Meter broken: - 10%

Contact problems: - 10%

Missing or wrong knobs or switchers: - 15%

Without AC powerpack: - 10%

Not all functions working: - 30%

40 % or more of deductions = Junk!

Owners manual included +10 %

All papers included: + 20%

With original carrying bag: + 20%

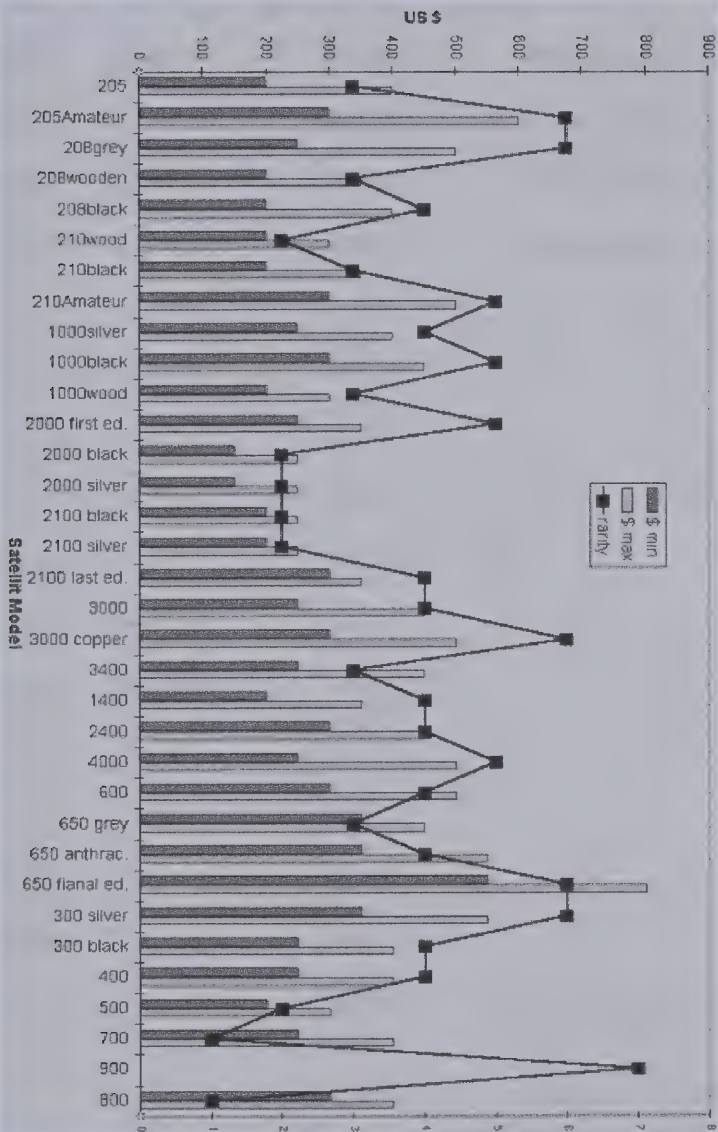
Other accessories: + 15%

Original box: + 20%

Example # 1: Satellit 210 with case and all papers is \$500 worth. Just the radio, without any accessories, indeed with broken antenna at best \$150.

Example # 2: Satellit 700 excellent condition = \$250

Same radio with ribbed off letters and tiny dents in the loudspeaker grill =
 $\$250 - 10\% \text{ (letters)} - 10\% \text{ (dents)} = \200 only !



Manufactured 1964 to 1996

| Satellit model | manufactured | made in | technic |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 205 / Transistor 5000 | 50.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 208 / Transistor 6000 | 50.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 210 / Transistor 6001 | 90.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 1000 / Transistor 6002 | 25.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 2000 / 2100 | 100.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 3000 | 30.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 3400 | 65.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 1400 / 2400 | 55.000 | Germany | Analog |
| 4000 | 25.000 | Portugal | Digital |
| 600 | 30.000 | Portugal | Half Digital |
| 650 | 70.000 | Portugal | Half Digital |
| 300 | 30.000 | Portugal | Digital |
| 400 | 30.000 | Portugal | Digital |
| 500 | 60.000 | Portugal | Digital |
| 700 | 45.000 | Portugal | Digital |
| Total made in Germany | 465.000 | | |
| Total made in Portugal | 290.000 | | |
| Satellites manufactured | 755.000 | | |

Chronical of Satellites:

| | | | | | |
|------|------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1964 | 205 | one screw | | | |
| 1965 | 205 (a) | two screw | | | |
| 1966 | 205 (a) | | | | |
| 1967 | 208 | grey | | | |
| 1968 | 208 | | | | |
| 1969 | 210 | | | | |
| 1970 | 210 | | | | |
| 1971 | 210 | | | | |
| 1972 | | 1000 | | | |
| 1973 | | 2000 | | | |
| 1974 | | 2000 | | | |
| 1975 | | 2000 | | | |
| 1976 | | 2100 | | | |
| 1977 | | 2100 | 3000 | | |
| 1978 | | 2100 | 3000 | | |
| 1979 | | 2100 | 3400 | 1400 | 2400 |
| 1980 | | | 3400 | 1400 | 2400 |
| 1981 | | | 3400 | 1400 | 2400 |
| 1982 | | | 3400 | 1400 | 2400 |
| 1983 | 300 silver | | 600 | 4000 | |
| 1984 | 300 | | 600 | 4000 | |
| 1985 | 300 (a) | | 600 | 4000 | |
| 1986 | 400 | | 650 | grey-blue | |
| 1987 | 400 | | 650 | | |
| 1988 | 400 | | 650 | | |
| 1989 | 400 | | 650 | anthracite | |
| 1990 | 500 | | 650 | | |
| 1991 | 500 | | 650 | | |
| 1992 | 700 | | 650 | (final Edition) | |
| 1993 | 700 | | | | |
| 1994 | 700 | | | | |
| 1995 | 700 | 900 (only ten prototypes) | | | |
| 1996 | 700 | | | | |
| 1997 | | | | | |
| 1998 | | | | | |
| 1999 | | | | | |
| 2000 | 800 | | | | |
| 2001 | 800 | (Third generation) | | | |

Extra Pics

Young Lady from Fürth (Bavaria), Ingrid Finger won an international beauty contest. Grundig also recognize her ...



Prospectus 1967. Pic below: Case for Satellit 208/210



Extra Pics

This (dark blue colored) folder contains all documents regarding Satellit 650 Final Edition



Case for Satellit 2000/2100

Pic below: car adapter to run the first Satellits by 12 volts.

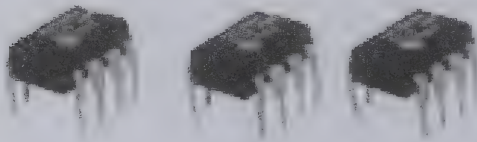


Extra Pics

Carrying bag (case) for Satellit 205 / Transistor 5000

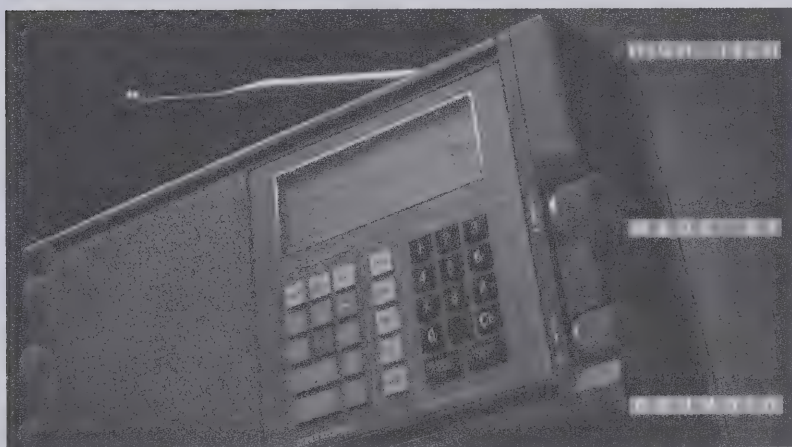


LC 24-10 EEPROMs (memo-chips) for Satellit 700



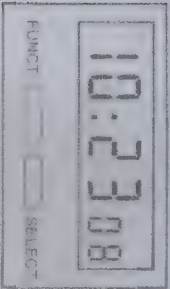
Pic above: Grundig facotry in the 1960s

Pic below: Advertising in the 1990s



Satellit 3400
LCD clock settings

After setting or changing the hardware
clock, the following appears:



FUNCT. Function selection (time/date)

Entry of data

SELECT. Selecting the position, which
has to be set:

Ready: the unit is prepared
for data entry

Preparation: the unit is preparing
for data entry

Execution: the unit is executing
the command

Completion: the unit is completing
the command

Indication: the unit is indicating
the result

Ready: the unit is ready for
data entry

Preparation: the unit is preparing
for data entry

Execution: the unit is executing
the command

Completion: the unit is completing
the command

Indication: the unit is indicating
the result

Ready: the unit is ready for
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for data entry

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Completion: the unit is completing
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the result

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data entry

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for data entry

Execution: the unit is executing
the command

Completion: the unit is completing
the command

Indication: the unit is indicating
the result

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data entry

Preparation: the unit is preparing
for data entry

Execution: the unit is executing
the command

Completion: the unit is completing
the command

Indication: the unit is indicating
the result

Ready: the unit is ready for
data entry

Preparation: the unit is preparing
for data entry

Execution: the unit is executing
the command

Completion: the unit is completing
the command

Indication: the unit is indicating
the result

Setting the clock time

| FUNCT. S1 | SELECT S2 | Indication | Explanation |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| — | — | 10:2508 | Initial state: arbitrary time indication |
| — | X | 10:2512 | Ready for setting the hours |
| — | — | 22:2533 | Setting hours, clock function not interrupted |
| — | X | 22:2540 | Ready for setting the minutes, clock function not interrupted |
| — | — | 22:0607 | Setting minutes, clock function interrupted, seconds at zero |
| — | X | 22:0608 | Setting seconds, clock function interrupted, indication "time" 1) |

Setting the date (week-day, calendar day, month) (German week-day letters)

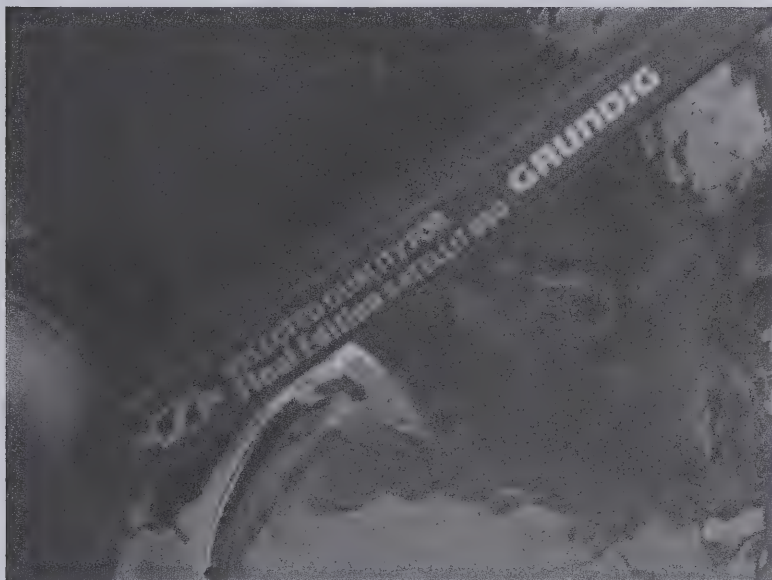
| | | | |
|---|---|----------|------------------------------------|
| — | — | 22:0633 | Initial state: "time" |
| X | — | MO 8 2 | Indication: date |
| — | X | MO 8 2 | Ready for setting the week-day |
| — | — | MO 8 2 | Setting week-day |
| — | X | MO 8 2 | Ready for setting the calendar day |
| — | — | MO 12 2 | Setting calendar day |
| — | X | MO 12 2 | Ready for setting the month |
| — | — | MO 12 11 | Setting month |
| — | X | MO 12 11 | Setting month |

Setting concluded: indication "date". Changes after approx. 30 secs. back to indication "time" 2)



Extra Pics

The last 1000 Satellit 650 radios made, called Final Edition, each were delivered with this headphone.



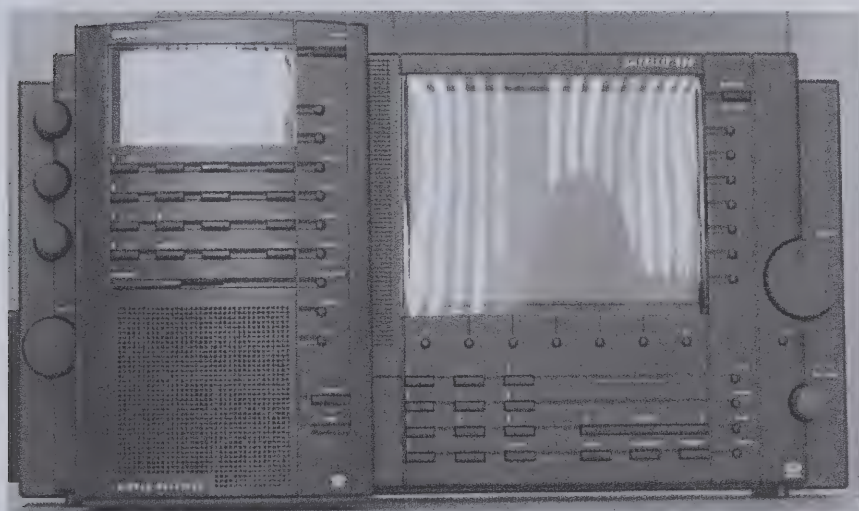
Max Grundig

May 7, 1980 (Nürnberg) December 8, 1989 (Baden-Baden)



Extra Pics

In 1995 a new generation of portable shortwave radio has been developed by Grundig Yachtboy 500(below) and Satellit 900 (above).



Extra Pics

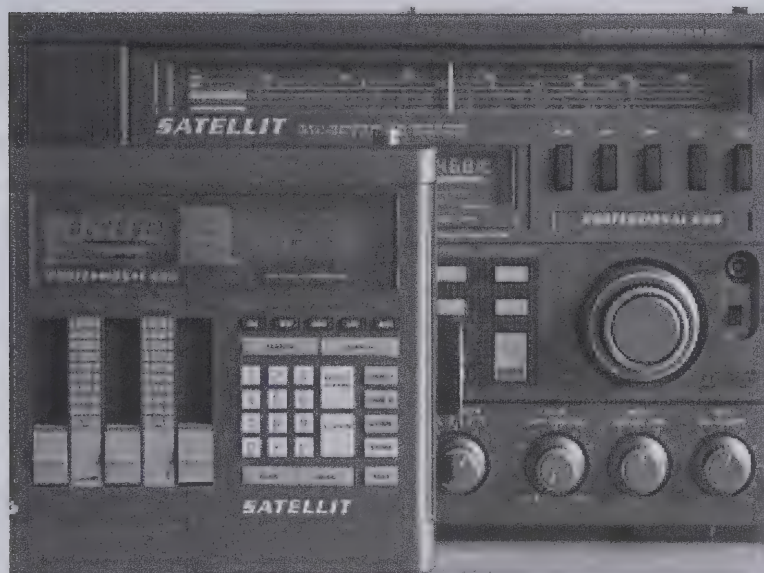
Grundig HQ located in city of Fürth, Kurgartenstr. 37

Pic below: At the 1st floor, Satellits has been made, at the 5th floor - they has been designed!



Extra Pics

In 1963 black (top), in 1986 grey-blue (below).



Extra Pics

Grundig advertising at Munich Central Station.



[illegible]

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Grundig Owner's manual Satellit 1400
Grundig Owner's manual Satellit 600
Grundig Owner's manual Satellit 650
Grundig Owner's manual Satellit 4000
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Useful Help

Types of Batteries

D-size, = Mono Battery

C-size, = Baby Battery

AA-size, = Mignon Battery

German DIN socket

Round, 5 pole standardised connection for audio equipment

Sine output power

German standardised norm for amplifier net output

RF = Radio frequency (receiving part of a radio)

IF = Intermediary frequency (filtering part)

AF = Audio frequency (audio amplifier part)

IFA = German most important fair for Radio and TV

DAB = Digital Audio Broadcast

DIN = German Industry Norm

cm = 2,54 cm equal to one Inch

mtr = 100 cm, equal to 3 Feet and 3 Inch

mtr Band = shortwave band

300.000 divided by frequency = mtr band !

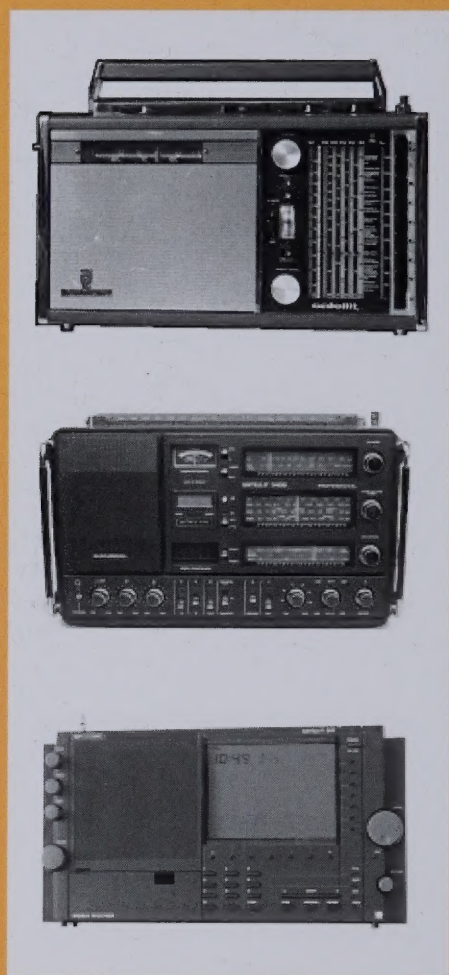
All indicated "**new prices**" are stated in DM (German Mark) due to change of Dollar rate. In 1964 the rate was another as today or in the 1980s.

Satellit has not been translated to " Satellite ", because it's a registered trademark.

Made in the USA
Columbia, SC
25 June 2022



62238823R00085



There is hardly any other series of radios that has become so popular. Why have these radios actually been produced? Where does the name come from? Which models were available and which steps had to be taken to bring the technical progress that far? Where can you get used devices today and how much do they cost? In this book the author has given the answers to all these questions. This book is must reading for all Grundig Satellit collectors. On 143 pages each type of this series is presented. 19 chapters, one for each model and 150 photos and illustrations finish up the book. The author, who has been a DX fan and a collector of these radios for years, has deliberately set high value on two things while writing this book, these are: easy to read and his own personal experiences.

Grundig Satellit - All Models in Word and Picture Second Edition

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